The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Peter Funk Naval Victory Off Charleston.

The French and English Consuls at Richmond Notified of the "Raising of the Blockade."

A Steamer Said to Have Been Sent to Nassau.

Appearance of the Frigate Ironsides off Charleston Harbor.

THE FIGHT IN THE OGEECHEE.

Serious Damage Done to Fort McAllister by the Montauk.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have files of Richmond and other Southern papers to the 3d inst. The Richmond papers of the 3d give an account of the affair off Charleston harbor, which is essentially the same as that already published, but with this addition:

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of State has notified the British and French Consuls of this city that he has received official information of the opening of the blockade off Charleston.

"We also learn," says the editor of the *Dispatch*, "that a steamer was dispatched from Charleston, after the raising of the blockade, to Nassau, to convey to the British authorities there the announcement of the fact. It is understood that official notice being given of the opening of the blockade, it cannot be renewed by the enemy until sixty days previous notice has been given to the neutral maritime Governments."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d inst. says that the Yankee iron-clad gunboat *Ironsides* is lying in the offing near Charleston Bar. This is confirmed by the following telegram:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The British ship *Cadmus* touched off Charleston Bar this afternoon. An officer with a boat's crew came up to the city, passing by the Yankee iron-clad (new) *Ironsides*, lying in the offing.

Strange to say, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 3d instant, makes no sort of reference to the great rebel victory and raising of the blockade, but simply has this announcement:

"The new *Ironsides* is off Charleston."

THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE OGEECHEE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d inst. has the following:

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Feb. 1.

During the attack upon Fort McAllister this morning, the flag-staff of the Yankee iron-clad was shot away. She was anchored within one thousand yards of the Fort. She retired. She was evidently injured as she did not reply to the shots from the fort when retiring. The parapet front of one of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished. The men remained firm at their gun.

There is no excitement and the best spirit prevails.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, an iron-clad and gunboat approached within two miles of the Thunderbolt Battery, dipped a flag, fired two shots and retired. The Thunderbolt Battery is five miles south of the city.

Two gunboats came up to St. Mary's on Monday last. One of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Capt. HARRISON's company of cavalry fired on them, when they hauled out of the range of small arms and shelled away furiously.

Another boat was landing men at St. Mary's on Tuesday.

THE STONO RIVER AFFAIR.

DISPATCH FROM BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The enemy's gunboat *G. K. Smith*, eleven guns, surrendered to-day, on the Stono, to Lieut.-Col. YATES, after a short engagement with siege rifle guns in open field.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Another British steamer successfully ran the blockade last night into a Confederate port. She brings still later Nassau dates, but no news of interest.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Still another English merchant steamer ran into a Confederate port this morning. She brings a general cargo of merchandise. She left Nassau on the 25th This is her first trip to the Confederate coast.

A BRITISH STEAMER AT CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, 29th ult.

The English war steamer *Petrel* practiced her batteries, with shot and shell, in our harbor for several hours yesterday. The firing was very accurate, and the loud report of the "Armstrongs" soon attracted a crowd on the Battery. Fort Moultrie also fired a few rounds, and a general commotion was noticed among the blockading fleet, who evidently did not know what to make of the matter.

We learn that a rowing match is contemplated between the seamen of the *Petrel* and the experts of the gunboat *Palmetto State*.

THE PORT OF GALVESTON OPEN.

PROCLAMATION BY MAGRUDER.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4, 1863.

Whereas, the undersigned has succeeded in capturing and destroying a portion of the enemy's fleet, and in driving the remainder out of the harbor of Galveston and beyond the neighboring waters, and the blockade has been thus effectually raised. He therefore proclaims to all concerned that the harbor of Galveston is open for trade to all friendly nations, and their merchants are invited to resume their usual commercial intercourse with this port.

Done at Galveston this, the 4th day of January, 1863. J. B. MAGRUDER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

THE ALABAMA AND HATTERAS.

TANGIPAHOA, Jan. 20.

The official report of an engagement between the *Alabama* (290) and the Yankee gunboat *Hatteras*, twenty miles from Galveston, has been received here.

The *Hatteras* was sunk with all on board, except one officer and five men, who were picked up by the *Brooklyn*.

The *Hatteras* was an iron-clad, carrying three rifled 32-pounders.

The *Brooklyn* pursued the *Alabama*, but could not overtake her.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner:

Gen. WHEELER, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed forward for the Cumberland River, where he intercepted and captured four large transports. He destroyed three, together with all the supplies on board, and boarded the other to carry off the four hundred paroled prisoners. He was hotly pursued by a gunboat, which he attacked, captured and destroyed, with the whole armament.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 21.

After the capture of transports and gunboats, our cavalry made a dash upon a large fleet of transports just below Harpeth Shoals. They threw overboard their cargoes of subsistence, ordnance and Quartermaster's stores in immense quantities, and escaped by a hasty retreat.

Our troops, in the midst of ice and snow, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River by swimming their horses through the angry torrent, much swollen by recent rains, routed the guard, and captured immense quantities of subsistence stores just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

KIRBY SMITH GONE TO TEXAS.

From the Charleston Mercury, 27th ult.

Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY E. SMITH has been ordered to the command of the Department of Louisiana and Texas. His headquarters will probably be at Alexandria, La. He and his staff are now, doubtless, on their way thither. Major H. L. CLAY, his Adjutant-General, has sufficiently recovered from the breaking of his thigh last Summer to accompany him. A recent letter informs us that Major CLAY is able to walk with a cane, limps but little, and would, with his wife, leave Macon for the West, on Saturday last.

A PLANTATION PURCHASED BY JEFF. DAVIS.

It may prove a matter of some interest to our readers to know that President JEFFERSON DAVIS and his brother, Col. JO. E. DAVIS, have recently purchased plantations in this county, and removed their slaves to them. Col. JO. E. DAVIS has purchased the plantation owned and occupied for many years past by Dr. J. CATCHINGS, the latter gentleman having removed to his plantation in Sunflower County. President DAVIS has secured a place adjoining his brother's, being the same owned and occupied for twelve years past by JAMES P. SMITH. These plantations are between two and three miles from Bolton's Depot, on the Southern Railroad, and nearly between Vicksburgh and Jackson. As both gentlemen own very superior plantations on the river below Vicksburgh, we presume the lands just purchased are designed merely as places of refuge for negro property until the close of the war.—*Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette.*

THE FIGHT AT BLACKWATER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst.

The fight at Blackwater between the Federals, numbering, it is stated, from ten to fifteen thousand, and the Confederates, under Gen. PRYOR, commenced Saturday morning, about dawn—our pickets being suddenly driven in, and the enemy shelling our camp by the light of its fires. Capt. CORY's (South Carolina) Battery and a section of Capt. WRIGHT's Battery replied to the fire. After the artillery duel was over, the fight was maintained about one hour with musketry, when the enemy ceased firing and retired. Gen. PRYOR fell back eight miles to Carrsville. Our loss was not over fifty killed and wounded. Among the killed was Col. POAGE, of Pulaski County, commanding the Fifty-fourth Virginia, and Capt. DOBBINS, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia. Col. POAGE was struck in the thigh by a fragment of shell, and bled to death in a few minutes. In WRIGHT's Battery, Capt. WRIGHT, Lieut. WATKINS, and GEO. R. WATTS, of Halifax, were slightly wounded.

From the following dispatch, received from Petersburgh last night, it will be seen that the enemy suffered severely:

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 2.

Reliable intelligence from Suffolk, Saturday, states that Gen. CORCORAN and Gen. PECK commanded. The enemy admit a loss in killed and wounded of 500. Among the killed is a Lieutenant-Colonel, name not recollected, and Capt. TAYLOR. Gen. GIBBS was severely wounded. All the hospitals in Suffolk were filled with wounded, and the Baptist Church was seized for a hospital.

NORTH CAROLINA LOYALISTS.

From the Charleston Mercury, 27th ult.

Lieut.-Gen. POLK was in Columbia a portion of Saturday, and left in the evening train for his command. He had been on a visit to his family at Ashville, N. C. It was learned from him that the tories who had been depredating in Madison County, in that State, had been routed and dispersed. A force of 1,000 men, from Gen. KIRBY SMITH's Division, aided by companies collected in North Carolina, attacked them in front and rear, killed many, captured a number and scattered the rest. The country is now quiet.

OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA (ORETO.)

The Charleston *Courier* gives the following as a full and correct list of the privateer *Florida's* officers:

J. N. Maffit, Commanding, Georgia.
S. W. Averett, Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Virginia.
J. L. Hoole, Alabama; C. W. Read, Mississippi; S. G. Stone, Alabama—Lieutenants.
Garretston and Grafton, Surgeons.
—— Lynch, Paymaster.
R. S. Floyd, Georgia; George D. Bryan, Charleston, S. C.; G. T. Sinclair, J. Dyke, Virginia—Midshipmen.
J. Spidell, —— Jackson, C. Quin, E. H. Brown, Engineers.
L. Vogel, Captain's Clerk.
Wm. Wilson, Purser's Clerk.
E. Wyman, Master's Mate.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The peace movement at the North is fairly begun at last. The voice of a populace longing to close a hopeless and ruinous war of aggression can no longer be stifled. The mighty rabble of New-York and Philadelphia have caught up the cry raised by the Hoosiers of the Northwest, and day by day the peace element in party politics grows stronger and more distinct. The utterances which reach us show that there has been no lack of venal presses and unscrupulous politicians, shaping their course so as to share the rising fortunes of the anti-war movement. Everywhere throughout the North we find supple demagogues echoing the popular sentiment with a vigor and boldness which, a year ago, would have consigned them to a dungeon; and even the fearless and consistent VALLANDIGHAM takes a step farther than he ever dared before, and unfurls the white flag in the very halls of the Yankee Congress.

To give to the new party such an overwhelming and decisive preponderance of strength as will at once terminate the effort to subjugate the South, we believe that it is only necessary that, in the next great shock of arms, which must now be close at hand, our troops shall once more vindicate their superiority over the ruffianly invaders whom they must encounter. That our brave soldiers may enter this final struggle under the least possible disadvantage of numbers, is an object which should enlist all the attention and energies of those who rule the policy of the Confederacy.

YANKEE OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

General orders from Yankee headquarters announce that Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER have been relieved at their own request, and that Gen. FRANKLIN has been relieved—the General says in a farewell address to his troops—against his consent. We are not given to understand the grounds of the resignation of the first, or of the removal of the last. A resolution in the Senate, by a Rhode Island Senator, implies that BURNSIDE has been embarrassed and thwarted by orders from Washington. Other accounts represent that he was conscious of his inability to effect anything. This has been his position from the beginning. He did not seek the command when McCLELLAN was removed, but rather shrank from it, as being beyond his capacity. He has several times since indicated a wish to retire, for the same reason. After the battle of Fredericksburgh, he repeated his request to retire, confessing that the failure was owing to him; for which, says Northern scandal, he received $50,000 from STANTON and HALLECK. In chronicling his failures, it is due to him to remember this persistent modesty of his. It proves him to be a great man on the Socratian principle—he knows his own folly.

We have no clue to SUMNER's retirement. He is reported to be quite as much of an Abolitionist as his namesake of the Senate; and the inference therefore, is that he holds in contempt the capacity of HOOKER.

FRANKLIN, very probably, is a friend to McCLELLAN, and owes his dismissal to that fact. We believe he has more reputation among our officers than any other general officer of the Yankees—McCLELLAN not excepted. His loss will be our gain.

His and SUMNER's successors have no been named; and it is not thought that their equals can be found in the Yankee ranks. But "Fighting Joe" will supply all deficiencies. He has told the world what wonders he would have achieved, if he had been in command; now he has the opportunity, and we tremble for the result!

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

We are disturbed about the action of the North Carolina Legislature. Have we not trouble enough with the Yankees, without wrangling at home? Our hope is that the good sense of the people of North Carolina will avert the impending trouble, and keep that powerful and patriotic State in line with her sisters.

Officials think it was the *Florida*, not the *Alabama*, that sunk the *Hatteras*.

The Quartermaster General's report shows that we have 200 Generals, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 100 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, 320 companies of artillery, 16 regiments of cavalry and 481 regiments of infantry. In the navy we have have 4 Admirals, 10 Captains, 31 Commanders, 100 First Lieutenants, 25 Second Lieutenants, 20 Masters in line of promotion, 12 Paymasters, 40 Assistant Paymasters, 22 Surgeons, 15 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 30 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 12 Engineers, 20 Passed Midshipmen, 106 Acting Midshipmen, &c., and 500 seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, firemen and coal heavers.

The loan tendered by French bankers is seventy-five millions of francs; the terms are not yet divulged. Some think this loan, if received, will affect the price of real estate.

Gen. LEE, it is said, has gone to North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Neither House is in session to-day. The secret session of the Senate is continued so long, not on account of the French loan, (which good authority tells me amount to this, that we can get as much money as we please on excellent terms,) but in consequence, probably, of a discussion which has grown out of a series of resolutions, drawn with much ability by Mr. WIGFALL, in which the true theory of our governmental system is explained, the fact that the independence of the several States was recognized by European Powers at the close of the first war against Great Britain is established, and it is declared, that in resuming the powers delegated to the Federal agent, we retained all foreign treaties, have therefore sent Ministers abroad, who will be recalled if the exposition of facts in these resolutions fails to secure the rights so long denied us.

The *Examiner* concludes a lengthy article on Mr. MEMINGER's report, by saying that it contains the germs of some measures which may, if assisted by the good sense of Congress, avert the evils which beset the Treasury, and establish the finances. The same paper fears that Mr. BENJAMIN's suspicions of French designs in Texas may offend and estrange the Emperor.

The repeal of so much of the Exemption law as relates to persons in charge of twenty slaves, passed the House yesterday by a unanimous vote, and it is thought will go through the Senate as easily. This feature of the law has occasioned more feeling in the rural districts than city people have any idea of. Other modifications of the law will be made, but to what extent and in what direction is not yet clear.

The subject of retaliation also occupies the attention of Congress. Mr. MOSELEY, of the *Whig*, makes some remarks on retaliation, and closes by saying, "it is one of those subjects which we should prefer to be determined, if possible, by the officers of our army. As civilians, we would be silent."

The grand total of the Produce Loan is $7,631,644. This embraces only the cash subscriptions and the sale of produce, consisting principally of cotton. In addition to this, about 5,000 bales, estimated at $250,000, have been purchased by the Government for bonds. So the entire amount realized to this time from subscriptions to the loan, is $7,882,044, or nearly one-third of its whole amount. The cost of collecting these subscriptions has been only $19,000, or less than one-third of one per cent.

The report on the War Tax shows that the percentage allowed for collection (10 per cent.) in States that have assumed the tax is too large. Thus, in Mississippi, which has not assumed the tax, the aggregate of collectors' salaries is less than $40,000, while the average in those States that have assumed it is $220,000, or five times as great as the cost of collection in Mississippi.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

In the Senate, Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for condemnation to the public use of all cotton within the Confederate States. Referred to a Select Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS REBEL NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. WM. N. PEMBERTON, the chief of artillery in the armies of Gen. LEE, in Virginia, is an Episcopal minister. He, like Gen. POLK, says the *Mississippian*, was a graduate at West Point, and became a minister, but divested himself of the surplice in the beginning of this war, and, as Captain of artillery, distinguished himself at the first battle at Manassas. Step by step he has risen to the highest position in the artillery service of the Confederacy.

Among the novelties which this extraordinary war has produced are the instances which have repeatedly occurred of late of cavalry capturing gunboats. A friend suggests that our horses should be fitted out with sails and rudders, in order to facilitate their amphibious operations. The gunboats, it must be admitted, have fallen amazingly from their original prestige. At one time, they had nearly scared the South from its propriety; but they are now manifest humbugs, which even a few troopers can explode. The gallant cities of Vicksburgh and Richmond deserve the credit of having first shorn the gunboats of their terrors. From the hour when Drewry's Bluff demolished their iron-clads, they have been gradually sinking to their proper level.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Several Yankee gunboats went up the Nassau River, Fla., a few days since, to get some lumber. The lumber was burned by our people, and the boats were attacked by our troops, and about thirty of the Yankees killed. No loss on our side.

The Yankee Congress has on foot a scheme for building a military road on an air line from Washington to New-York; the road to be completed in eighteen months. By that time, we fancy, they will have small use for any such road.

At Christianburgh, Va., on Saturday last, the 17th inst., two negroes, a man and girl, were sold for the round sum of $5,690. The man brought $3,150, the girl $2,540. These are the highest prices ever obtained in this or any other country.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

What the Government Says About It.

No Assumption of an Interruption of the Blockade to be Admitted.

An Attack on Charleston Momentarily Expected.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The reports in regard to the encounter off Charleston Harbor, being from rebel sources, are, doubtless, greatly exaggerated. *There has been no interruption of the blockade, and no such assumption will be admitted by the Government.*

A telegram was received to-day from Fortress Monroe, saying:

"Gen. DIX is in receipt of rebel news from Charleston to the 3d inst., at which time that port was thoroughly blockaded, the Federal iron-clads lying inside of the wooden vessels.

The former were not with the fleet at the time of the attack on the 1st inst.

An attack on the city was momentarily expected.

A dispatch-boat, with an official account from Admiral DUPONT, is hourly expected."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

There is reason to believe that the plans of the Navy Department did not contemplate the beginning of the attack by our iron-clads on Charleston or Savannah for nearly a fortnight yet; but it is surmised, in more than one well-informed quarter, that the recent daring operations of the rebels at Charleston will be followed by a swifter retribution than they expected, and the proclamation that the blockade of Charleston was raised proved truer than they thought,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Large Amount of Gold in the Hands of the Government.

Consideration of Senator Wilson's National Guard Bill.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Formation of a New Military Department for Gen. Heintzelman.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

As the speculation in gold is largely based on the idea that the Government will have to make large purchases of gold to pay its current interest, it may not be improper to state that the Government has bought no gold for the past six months, and has a sufficient supply now on hand for all its necessities for the next payments.

SENATOR WILSON'S NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

In the Senate to-day, most of the time was spent in discussing Senator WILSON's bill authorizing the establishment of a National Guard. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, made one of his characteristic speeches against the bill, and was sustained by Senator CARLILE, of Virginia. Messrs. DOOLITTLE, SHERMAN and HOWARD replied. After a lengthy debate, the bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, for revision. The friends of the bill think some of its provisions are too strong, and should be so modified as to render it less distasteful to the masses.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS IN KANSAS.

An important bill was introduced into the Senate to-day by Senator POMEROY, giving the State of Kansas aid in lands to build railroads and telegraphs. The provisions of the bill are complete and judicious.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Special Pacific Railroad Committee have had under consideration for some days the Pacific Railroad bill, and authorized Senator McDOUGAL to report it back with several amendments. They modify the former bill so that the amount retained by Government shall not interfere practically with the construction of the road; also make provision for a right of way through the Territories of the United States, omitted in the old bill, and confirming the adjustment made between the California interests.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are holding daily meetings for the purpose of disposing of the vast amount of business which has accumulated in that Committee, including the naval nominations recently sent to the Senate. The objections made to the confirmation of Commodore PAULDING as Rear-Admiral, upon which he was rejected, having been satisfactorily explained, it is expected that he will, at the next Executive Session, be confirmed.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the following additional appointments:

Capt. J. C. Morton to be Brigadier-General.

Commissaries of Subsistance, with rank of Captain—E. Morthell and George P. Jacobs, of Illinois.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—Capt. Charles Worms, of New-York, and A. W. Semple, of Ohio.

To be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with rank of Captains—Lieut. R. P. Wilson and Adam E. King, of New-York; Lieut. C. A. Patridge, of Ohio; Lieut. James D. Wood, of Wisconsin; Capt. M. H. Ballhache, of Illinois.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The House had quite an animated debate to-day on Secretary WELLES' course in appointing midshipmen to fill vacancies from the seceded States, without consultation with the representatives. All parties complained of it as an infringement on their prerogatives.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The bill for reorganizing the Medical Department, now before the House Military Committee, will probably provide for giving Medical Directors of army corps, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, and of armies, Colonels of Cavalry; also for increasing the present commutation price of hospital rations 50 ₰ cent.

PEACE PETITIONS.

Petitions from citizens of Illinois for peace have been presented in the House, and are now in the hands of the Military Committee.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORFOLK.

The friends of D. K. CARTER, late Minister to Bolivia, state that he has been offered the Military Governorship of Norfolk.

ILLNESS OF COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Commissioner DOLE, for some days past, has been suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. His condition, however, is improving.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.—The district of country north of the Potomac River, from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, will constitute the Department of Washington, and the troops in that Department will constitute the Twenty-Second Army Corps, to be commanded by Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Mr. McPHERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, has reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the organization of an ambulance and hospital corps, and for other purposes. The main features of the bill are, that it provides that the Quartermaster's Department is required to furnish, on the requisition of the Surgeon-General, all ambulances, medical supply wagons, and to erect hospitals on plans and specifications adopted by the Medical Department. To enlist a hospital and ambulance corps, to number not more than two men to each company, to be employed as nurses, ambulance drivers, litter bearers, &c., and to be commanded, each 100 of them, by a First Lieutenant, a Sergeant to command 20, and a Corporal to command 10 men; the whole to be commanded by a Colonel. The men to receive pay as infantry.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The charges, specifications and sentence in the Porter Court-martial have just been issued in the shape of a General Order. The following is the language of the President, confirming the sentence of the Court:

The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Maj.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER are approved and confirmed, and it is ordered that the said FITZ JOHN PORTER be and he hereby is cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a Major-General of Volunteers and as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

JAN. 21, 1863. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MILITARY ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—1. By direction of the President, so much of "General Orders," No. 208, of 1862, as musters out of service additional paymaster JOHN A. LOWRY is hereby revoked.

2. "General Orders" No. 8, of Jan. 20, 1863, from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, dismissing First Lieut. HENRY P. KINNEY, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, for tendering his resignation while under orders to meet the enemy, and expressing in his resignation unsoldierlike and treasonable sentiments, is, by direction of the President, hereby confirmed. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GEN. NYE.

Gen. NYE, Governor of *Nevada*, will leave for New-York City on Friday, where he has been invited to address the people on the exigencies of the times, and will do so at an early day. The General takes the strongest ground in favor of a war of subjugation, and, unless they submit at once, of extermination.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

Fred. Feitill, Tenth New-York Artillery; Charles Bogles, Co. E, Seventh Rhode Island; Chas. F. Beal, Co. F, First Maine Cavalry; Rufus Chandler, Co. E, Fourth New-York Artillery; Geo. Robins, Tenth New-York Artillery.

TOBACCO AS AN ARMY RATION.

The War Department has decided to add tobacco to the army ration, and a resolution to that effect will soon be introduced into the House.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50—*Extract.*—10. The following assignment is made of Medical officers:

Surgeon EBEN SWIFT, United States Army, now Medical Director Department of the Cumberland, to report to the Medical Director at Baltimore for duty in the General Hospital at Chester, Penn.

Surgeon J. L. LECONTE, United States Volunteers, now in charge of the General Hospital at Chester, Penn., to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis, Mo., for duty as Acting Medical Director.

Surgeon B. J. D. IRWIN, United States Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Southwest to relieve Surgeon H. R. WIRTS, United States Army, as Superintendent of hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., the latter, on being relieved, to proceed to Madison, Wis., and relieve Surgeon W. J. SLOAN, United States Army, in his duties as Medical Director Department Northwest.

Assistant Surgeon WM. T. OKIL, United States Army, now on duty in the General Hospital, Chester, Penn., to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The bill preferred by the Air Line Railroad Committe proposes to charter the Washington and New-York Railway Company, authorizing it to locate a road upon the most practicable and direct route through one or more of the States of Maryland Delaware, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, to the west shore of the Hudson River or Raritan Bay, opposite the City of New-York, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 and thirteen directors, all of whom shall be stockholders, chosen by the stockholders, and two additional ones to be appointed by the President of the United States. First-class passenger trains are to run from Washington to New-York in eight hours, and the tariff of prices not to exceed two and one-half cents per mile for first-class passenger cars, nor five cents per ton per mile for first-class freight. The Government is to have the perpetual right of priority of business, and is not to be charged a price exceeding two cents per mile for the transportation of troops and seamen, nor more than three cents per ton per mile for transportation of munitions of war, arms and navy supplies and other Government freights, subject, however, to the control of Congress, so far as Government transportation is concerned. The charter further provides that the company shall have power to connect with any railway now constructed or being constructed, leading in the general direction of the line specified, provided, that when the railway is completed, it shall be of the kind and character specified in the charter; and, further, that no arrangement shall be entered into with any existing company which shall tend to defeat the object of this act, viz.: "An additional through line of railway from Washington to New-York." No aid is asked of the Government, except the implied faith that the Government passengers and freight shall be conveyed over it in preference to any other line, at the same rates. The location of the road is subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and is to be completed within two years of the passage of the act.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that 5,038 applications for patents were made during the year 1862, and that 3,521 were granted; caveats filed, 824; applications for extension, 41; patents extended, 22; patents expired, 648. All excepting 83 of the patents were issued to citizens of the United States. One hundred and fifty-three thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars were received for patents, reissues, etc., and $11,081 for copies and recording. The expenses were $182,800. The receipts were swollen by an appropriation for refunding moneys expended of nearly $51,000. The cost for clerk hire was upwards of $122,000, of which $44,462 were for temporary clerks.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The fall in gold, as compared with last week's prices, and the recent appreciation of public stocks, are hailed here as evidencing the confident anticipation of moneyed men that the National Free-Banking bill and general financial measures of Secretary CHASE, will become laws, check the currency inflation, and improve the public credit. The currency panic is regarded here as likely to be succeeded by a panic against the gold speculators.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The evidence in the McDowell Court of Inquiry case is closed. Gen. McDOWELL will on Monday submit a statement, reviewing the testimony.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce—The Steam Vessels Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 4, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York* arrived to-day at noon from City Point, bringing down 753 Union prisoners from Richmond, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, of the Third New-York Infantry, who reports that more prisoners are there, ready to be exchanged.

News has reached here that an unknown schooner had sunk on Middle Ground, between Old Point and Cape Charles, and that the crew were clinging to the rigging. Capt. J. M. HUNT immediately dispatched a steamer to their relief.

One other schooner is aground near Old Point, and four are aground on the bar between Sewall's Point and Rip Raps.

The storm was very severe, but has abated.

The steamer *Monitor*, which was aground night before last, has come off. She is loaded with horses. As soon as she takes in her coal she will leave for North Carolina.

We hear of two more schooners ashore between here and Cape Henry. It is expected that all these schooners will be got off by the steam-tugs sent to their relief.

Five o'clock P. M.—The steamer sent to save the crew of the schooner sunk on the Middle Ground, has not yet returned.

The Southern papers all claim a rebel victory at Nansemond, near Suffolk, on Saturday last.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

The Rebels Totally Routed with Heavy Loss.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Gen. TUTTLE received a dispatch this afternoon stating that the rebels at Fort Donelson had been repulsed with considerable loss, and that the National loss was from forty to fifty. The dispatch gives no further particulars.

There is no further news from Island No. 10, but it is supposed that the rebels have been completely driven off.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 5.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson to-night says that the fight lasted from 1 to 8 o'clock in the evening, when the rebels retired southward in great disorder. Their killed is estimated at 200, and wounded at 500. Our loss was two killed, and 41 wounded and missing.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

About five thousand cavalry, under WHEELER, STEARNS and WHARTON, attacked our force at Fort Donelson yesterday, and were repulsed and utterly routed.

Gen. MITCHELL selects the quarters of prominent Secessionists for wounded rebels. Forty-five are thus quartered.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, with a cavalry brigade, occupy Franklin.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURGH.

Repairing the Old Crevasses—The Water in the Canal Six Feet Deep—The Rebel Force 60,000 Strong.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

Our forces at Vicksburgh are now engaged repairing the crevasses of last fall to keep the water out of camp.

The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but doing little execution.

The rebel force at Vicksburgh is estimated at 60,000. It is believed that this is the largest number that can be brought to its defence.

A thousand negroes will be sent from Memphis, to work on the canal.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Important News From Below—McClernand's Forces Within Three Miles of Vicksburgh—Rebel Batteries Below the Town—The Cut-off, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The ram *T. D. Horner*, Capt. HAMILTON SMITH, with Capt. G. Q. WHITE, A. Q. M., in command of ram fleet, has just arrived here from near Vicksburgh, bringing important dispatches to the War and Navy Departments. She left the fleet on Sunday last.

The forces of Gen. McCLERNAND have landed on the Louisiana side, about three miles from Vicksburgh, where they are encamped out of range of the rebel batteries from the opposite shore. The rebels, during the absence of our troops since the late fight, availed themselves of the opportunity to send over a strong working party and cleared off all the timber from the point of the opposite peninsula, under which our gunboats and transports have heretofore concealed themselves from observation. The rebels have now an unobstructed view of the river on the opposite side of the peninsula. Our transports landed at or near the mouth of the artificial canal, and then retired up the river opposite the Yazoo, where they now lie.

The gunboats are in the mouth of the Yazoo. The water is beginning to run through the canal, but not sufficiently to cut through as was contemplated. The opening was made in the bend of the river, not where the flow from above strikes the peninsula in a direct line, but below where an eddy forms, and the flow of the stream does not have sufficient power to force a passage. If that method succeeds, it will depend upon two things—the river will have to rise in overwhelming force and height, or another opening will have to be made higher up, or lower down, which would be the same thing. On Saturday, the 24th, a large cavalry force, which had been sent to reconnoitre the enemy's position, drew the rebel fire, three distinct batteries opening *below* the town about 2 o'clock P. M., continuing their fire for an hour. Col. STEWART, Chief of Cavalry, on Gen. McCLERNAND's Staff, was killed at a point sixteen miles below Vicksburgh the same day. The fire of the batteries was directed at the woods on the peninsula side, under cover of which our troops were supposed to be encamped.

On Saturday, a rebel transport from below hove in sight and steamed boldly up toward Vicksburgh, passing close in, under cover of the batteries below the town. Our batteries from the Louisiana side opened upon her, and continued firing until she reached the town, the rebel batteries keeping up a heavy fire from their side of the river. No troops were *discovered* on board.

There were numerous rumors of rebel batteries on the river that were to blow the *Horner* out of water, but they met no hostile demonstration during their passage up, Capt. WHITE keeping a sharp lookout all the way, and having his guns always in readiness to reply to any attentions of the kind. At the head of Island No. 10 a blank shot was fired to attract their attention, when the *Horner* landed, and found one of the Mosquito fleet desirous to obtain a mail.

The *Horner* brings a few bales of cotton and some twenty contrabands, who solicited a passage out of Dixie. They look as if they could "take care of themselves," with the exception of one or two who are ill. DE SOTO.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY.

A Sermon Preached in All Souls' Church, New-York, Sunday Evening, Feb. 1, 1863, by

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

"And the Government shall be upon his shoulder."—*Isaiah*, ix, 6.

This is a part of the famous passage which sacred literature and the half-inspired music of Handel have rendered so familiar, in its application to the mission of the Messiah. Inseparable as it has now become from Christ's person, its original reference, singular as the language may appear in such a connection, was to an earthly monarch. Isaiah was predicting a king for Israel, who should be competent to free it from all its political and moral perplexities, and he described him in words not then esteemed extravagant or sacrilegious, whatever might be thought of them now. "For unto us a child is born; unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end: upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, *to order it*, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever."

It is instructive to bear in mind that this passage is, on Scriptural authority, applicable to human governors and to our Divine Master; that the head of the Church and the head of the State, if not united in the same person, are spoken of in these solemn terms of dignity and responsibleness, as if their duties had a similar significance, and their claims a similar, though not equal, importance. It is not, therefore, without reason that nations have used the most hallowed religious sanctions and symbols in consecrating rulers; that they have ascribed a religious sanctity to a King's office, and employed phrases which, if literally untrue, were yet profoundly suggestive in describing the King as "reigning by divine right," and incapable of doing wrong. We boast ourselves of having got beyond these political superstitions; but if we have got beyond the profound truths they rudely covered, we have passed out of the sphere of safety and lost the anchorage of all civil security. The head of a nation *is* a sacred person, representing, for the time he holds his office, the most valuable and solemn rights and duties of a people. "The Government" is "upon his shoulder,"—and the Government is the mighty pillar that fastens in order and holds to safety the ten thousand varying interests, rights and obligations of a nation. File at the staple which God fastens to his own throne, in the oaths of office which make a man chief ruler of a people, and you loosen thoughtlessly every link in that chain of law and order, which binds society together. There is something in the Chief Magistrate of a people, infinitely more important than his personal qualities, his judgment, his intelligence, his rectitude. It is *his office*, his representative character, as the National Head. He can truly say with Louis XIV., "The State—it is I. Dishonor me, and you disgrace the nation! Weaken me, and you undermine the country! Speak or think lightly of my oath, my office, my place, and you cheapen yourselves, your institutions, your hopes and prospects." I know the attempted refinements with which a licentious Press, or a thoughtless public, attempt to evade their duty by distinguishing between the man and his office, despising and abusing the one while affecting to honor and respect the other. But practically—in times of revolution or war, especially—there can be no distinction. The office is so much larger than the man, that any abuse directed at him, hits it in spite of the marksman. You cannot rudely assail the personal character or judgment of a Chief Magistrate, without weakening public respect for the office he holds. This fact makes it of the utmost importance to select rulers whose characters and qualifications do not invite disrespect. But however carelessly nominated, once elected, they ought to be thenceforth free from the tongue of light criticism or coarse abuse, for their office-sake. I sincerely believe that the free-and-easy tongue of our people, in discussing the personal character and claims of our Chief Magistrates, while in office, during the last twenty years, has contributed greatly to the demoralization of the nation, has cheapened the standard of qualifications for the Presidency, has lowered and loosened the office itself, and is, at this time, perhaps, the chief danger in our public affairs. If, at this moment, we all felt as we ought to feel, that the authority of the President of the United States was a sufficient rallying cry; that he fully represented both the expressed or constitutional and the reserved rights of the people; that his oath of office was solemnly binding not only on him, but also on us for whom he took it; that his will, in a time of civil war and universal public danger, was a will having an official right to our reverence and obedience, we should escape the only utterly irremediable danger by which we are threatened. To rally round the President—without question or dispute—is the first and most sacred duty of loyal citizens, when he announces not that the Constitution merely, but that the National life and existence are in peril. He is the official judge of this—and if we do not accept his testimony, we have nothing to trust to. Remember that his opinions are not personal, but official; not matters of individual judgment, or taste, or party; but resultants of the knowledge and counsel and wisdom of his constitutional advisers. That he speaks as the Government, and for the Government—with all the wisdom and capacity the Government has; that this Government *is the only Government we have, or can have, while the present tenure of office holds out*; and that, however much wiser its successor may be, that will not help us now. The ship of State is held for two years more solely by this anchor. It may go to wreck and ruin if that anchor parts, even though a better one be forging for the next term of office. To waste this sacred season, when the nation is in a struggle of life and death, and the Government is the physician alone responsible for applying the remedies for its recovery—with no possibility of calling in any other until too late—in abusing the competency, or weakening the authority and the means of restoration in the hands of the attending surgeon, is the height of thoughtless folly and the source of infinite danger.

Do not mistake me as undertaking the defence of our present Administration on any party or personal grounds. I am only pleading the sacred cause of Government itself. I regard all party predilections and schemes, at a moment like this, with unutterable sorrow and indignation. The country should have but one thought—the protection of the national life, and the upholding of the constituted authorities, who alone can legitimately wield the power and resources of the nation, to effect our salvation. It is not the policy, but the STRENGTH of the Government that is to save us; nor is it now this General or that, this measure or that, this Cabinet officer or that—who either blocks our way, or has power to open it. One great difficulty is the reluctance of the people to trust the Government with all the moral and political powers it requires, in order to wield the whole force of the nation in defence of its life. I do not wonder at this hesitation; but it is nearly fatal. The people have been so long accustomed to look after their private rights, their personal liberties, their local interests, and have acquainted themselves so little with the advantages derived from the National Government in a time of peace—though it has unconsciously all the while been showering blessings on their regardless heads—that they continue, in a time of civil war—when a desperate enemy is stabbing at the heart of the nation, the capital, and clutching at the nation's throat, the Mississippi River, and while all the great empires of the world are in ill-concealed sympathy with this domestic foe—discussing questions of sectional and local importance—watching tariffs and bank charters—fighting over petty offices, scowling on necessary measures for incarcerating and arresting traitors, denying a proper legality to the suspension of *habeas corpus*—and threatening to resist any law of conscription, necessary to secure the military force required to make good the place of our retiring levies. At this present hour the President of the United States could not leave the District of Columbia without being liable to arrest and imprisonment in a common jail, and for what? for shutting up in Lafayette, or Fort Henry, men who, before they went there, were spies of the enemy, and more dangerous each of them than a whole regiment in the field, and who, the moment any clemency visits them, renew their old business and sow dissension and despair at home, and create hope and courage in Richmond! And all this is simply because the honest people of the United States do not yet feel that all the State Governments and all the city and town Governments owe whatever is protecting and beneficent in them, to the overshadowing power and greatness of the Federal or National Governments, that terror and suffering does not yet reach them, only because the Federal Government stands bleeding, but strong and resolute, between them and harm; that it is now fighting their battles, protecting their honor and prosperity; doing, suffering, and daring all things for their sake! The people seem to think the President's, or the Government's strength may be impaired and they continue strong; that their local, State, or sectional prosperity, and law and order, here and anywhere, have no vital and necessary connection with the vigor and honor and power of the Federal authority. Alas! what a terrible, and possibly what a fatal mistake! Do you suppose that any body disloyal to the General Government is a friend to his own State? Are you not seeing what that view of local rights, which makes the States jealous enemies of the National Government, has brought upon the Southern members of this Union? Have they not all, from being only angry watch-dogs and worriers of the General Government, become open traitors to it? And how far from similar traitors are those who stand now, criticising, sneering at and resisting, as far as they dare, every act of the Federal authorities which looks to vigorous defence of National sovereignty—every measure that puts a thinly-disguised Secessionist or traitor under arrest, or seeks to disembarrass the hands of the Government, full of immense responsibilities and cares, from the carping interference of local authorities?

These—not the skill and prowess of the enemy, not foreign intervention, not the want of good Generals or good statesmen—are our real perils,—the divisions, the local interference, the partisan jealousies which prevent our whole people from uniting as one man in upholding the Government. The Government has men; has, or can have, money; has clear and recognized duties; has, I believe, confidence in its own policy, and power and ability to conquer the enemy; has none of the despondency and despair about military or naval proceedings—none of the internal strifes and divisions which afflict the people. What then does it want? Nothing but the full consent and approbation of the people—nothing but the united loyalty and confidence of the people, trusting it with all the necessary discretion to carry into execution what it judges to be essential to the very preservation of the National life. These discretionary powers Congress is slow to indorse, and not blameably, because Congress studies and must study the people, their moods, wishes and prejudices, and these moods I do not so much condemn as lament. Why, after twenty months, is no act legalizing the suspension of *habeas corpus* yet passed? I know it is not essential in a legal view, but how necessary for moral effect. Why have the elections everywhere indicated a desire to invigorate State Governments and private securities and personal rights at such an untimely hour? Why have thoughtless demagogues or selfish politicians seized this moment, when Federal and National interests should rule supreme, to play upon the people's honest prejudices, by alarming them at the alleged inroads on their local and personal liberties? As if the man that broke down his neighbor's fence to procure a rail to fling to his neighbor's own child struggling in the water, was to be called to account for trespass while the boy was drowning! Yet this is the precise spirit of local and sectional politicians, seeking to make their political fortunes out of the National distress, as many wretched traders are doing out of the National treasury. It is not one party, or another that is doing this, but many in all. Thousands who helped to put the President in office, are among these local and un-national destroyers of the country's life—assailing the Government they made, because circumstances have not allowed it to carry out a programme made for peace, and not for civil war.

I repeat—for it is necessary—that I am very well aware of the specious grounds on which those who choose assail the Government, at a time like this, rest their disloyal behavior. They make the very plea the rebels made when they attempted to burn down the national temple—a violated Constitution! They are great sticklers for the letter of the Constitution. They remind one of the enemies of our Saviour, who were always flinging in his blessed face the authority of the Mosaic law. He could save no life on the Sabbath day, because the Mosaic Constitution forbade it! He could pluck no corn for his starving disciples, because the Mosaic Constitution made no provision for that! He could protect and shelter no penitent sinner, because the Mosaic Constitution condemned her to be stoned to death! He could break no yoke of moral and spiritual ignorance anywhere because the Mosaic Constitution was thus endangered! In short, the Pharisees and Scribes and learned and acute doctors of the law, blocked the just starting chariot wheels of the Gospel at every foot of its progress, with some quotation or warnings out of the Jewish Constitution! And what would the Savior of the world have been able to accomplish, if he had not firmly and boldly taken the ground, "The letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive!" If the Constitution of this country were what the enemies of the Government make it out—the rebels' best argument, the slave's worst enemy; the soldier's greatest hindrance, the citizen's darkest foe,—if semi-rebels at home could justly find those chief arguments and protection in it, the sooner it were abandoned, the better. But it is no such thing! The friends, the true friends of the Constitution, are those who love its spirit too well to allow a few specks in its body to become the ruin of its soul. They treat it as a parent treats his child, who, to save his life, suffers the surgeon to cut off a gangrenous finger or toe. If the Constitution of the United States were designed or fitted to obstruct the progress of public enlightenment, national ethics, and Christian civilization, it would become the curse of the nation. There is not a national charter in all history that has ever been permitted to do this. And is the Constitution of a free, democratic nation to be more wooden and incapable of enlightened moral interpretation than the law of the British Crown, or the French or Prussian Empires? It is absurd on the face of it. Because some of our fathers believed in cruel punishments, in the selling of even white apprentices into Slavery, in national lotteries, and in other, now universally condemned immoralities, are we tied to their errors and blindness, by reverence for them? Is the letter of the law to override its spirit, and that, too, in dealing with rebels and traitors who are openly seeking to destroy our national existence? I yield to no man in reverence for law and order; nay, in respect even for the law's delays, and all the various checks and balances by which constitutional government is secured. I believe in the immense importance of the proper distribution and segregation of the legislative, judicial, administrative and executive functions of this Government. No man can tell me anything I do not now feel of the value of method, order, precedent, rule, in political life! But there are times when all these things must be subordinated to the primal question of self-preservation. Has a nation less than the rights of an individual? May it not, must it not defend its own existence at all hazards? Can any laws, or charter, or constitution mean to rob it of the rights of self-preservation? Is the Constitution really violated when, under such a necessity, the powers of the President are stretched beyond the ordinary reach of his office? I say the Constitution is preserved, as a life is saved, by despising ordinary precautions and rules. The Spanish law forbids a subject from laying hands, on any pretence, on an Infanta of Spain, under penalty of instant death. Did, then, the peasant who rushed into the palace and extinguished the flames that enveloped a royal princess, deserve to die? Did he break the law? Yes, in the letter. No, in the spirit. And would he not have deserved to die a thousand deaths if he had regarded the letter of the law, when his liege lady was in instant peril of her life? It is such fictitious violations of the Constitution as this, that Northern sympathizers with the rebellion, are now seeking to make grounds of accusation against the true friends of the Nation, and the protection of its life—such violations as the incarceration of spies, of correspondents with the rebel government; inciters to revolt in border cities; editors of rebel newspapers under some thin disguise; insolent slave-drivers on the now free soil of the District of Columbia; of men seeking to sow divisions and disloyalty in the army itself; to prevent the raising of fresh levies; to weaken and bring into contempt the lawful power of the country. When it became necessary to reinforce Fort Taylor, a high military authority is said to have declared, that unless the act of *habeas corpus* were suspended in the section of the State where the fort now lies, every National soldier could be arrested by the rebels, under civil process, and the power of the National Government be put at absolute defiance. But it was by some thought unconstitutional to suspend this act. Then it must be unconstitutional to uphold the Constitution, to oppose secession, or to put down rebellion. Let it be deemed unconstitutional, then, by those who hate Union and liberty; it was none the less necessary—absolutely and unconditionally necessary—and the President, doubtless with some such view, signed the order for it with a full sense of his constitutional responsibility. But he is not yet justified in that act, or in any similar acts, by the opposition. Would God, would America, would the Future, should we, justify him, if, higgling on the point, he had sacrificed this national spirit, honor, life and hopes to the weak and empty scruples of others about the letter of the law? He would indeed have been a coward and a traitor to his country, if he had shrunk from that holy duty, of setting the law of national self-preservation above every other consideration, at that critical moment. Remember that the value of a living ruler is that he is alive, and can accommodate action to circumstances. We might as well have presiding over this nation a Maelzel automaton, or Babbage's Calculator, wound up by the Constitution to strike certain foregone conclusions, as to have a living representative of the people—a man whose heart, conscience and will have their legitimate place in interpreting and applying the written law to the nation's exigencies—if these feeble notions of the absolute preëminence in a civil war of every doubt or silence or uncertainty in a Constitution made for peace, are to prevail over the necessities of immediate and decisive action.

But, after all, no plea is so specious and so dangerous among all those under which disloyalty seeks to conceal its fangs, as that which attempts to distinguish between the Administration and the Government. It is perfectly respectful to the Government, for which it is ready to give life and treasure; but the Administration is imbecile, is false, is destroying the liberties of the nation; is without wisdom, or honesty, or success! It is to be assailed, despised, resisted, and in every way obstructed, and this is all in the way of sound citizenship and in the exercise of inalienable rights—in the character of true and loyal Americans. It is very like the plea of men who respect the marital relation, but have no allegiance to the wife of their bosom; or of those who advocate honesty as a general principle, but make an exception in dealing with their own creditors! Practically, everybody knows that the President is, for two years or more to come, the sole lawful head of this Nation, and his Cabinet, men of his own choice, the arbiters of our national fate. Practically, what these men do or fail to do, through our furtherance or hindrance, settles the fate of this people for a generation, perhaps for ages to come. Practically, their support, encouragement and invigoration, is *the only possible method* of putting forth our National strength and ability. Practically, to bring them into suspicion, contempt and distrust, is the greatest injury and peril our cause can suffer! Practically, the rebel Congress can have no allies more worthy encouragement and pecuniary support, than the men here who attempt to weaken the confidence of the nation in their sole executive representatives; to bring the high officers of the Government into disrespect and contempt; to make foreign Powers think us led by pigmies, governed by imbeciles, counseled by knaves, divided among ourselves, and on the verge of despair; our successes cheap, our prospects cloudy, our resources belittled, our zeal and determination dimmed and dwindled, our national will broken; our Government despised, sneered at and distrusted by its own children. Nor, alas! is this wretched policy wholly confined to traitors. Loyal and honest men, in the pride of opinion, unwittingly perform the traitor's work. Faithless, impatient, superficial, mere partisans, or mere pettifoggers, or mere sectionalists, or mere mediocrities, they assail the Administration because the Administration does not take their advice, see things their way, jump to their conclusions, adopt their "ism," swallow their panacea, or force it down the throats of the country.

I was lately very much struck by the remark of an honest New-England radical Abolitionist, who stated to me with an evident expectation that I should receive it as a proof of the President's total lack of intelligence, that a Committee of the leading Representatives of his sect had just waited on the President, and had three hours of conversation with him; and that they had no evidence that they had produced the least effect on his mind! As they were all very excellent and eloquent gentlemen, of their school, I confess I felt a new increase of respect for the President's firmness and many-sided wisdom! I have too often had my own hasty views and wishes opposed and thwarted by the Administration and high officers, not to have learned that it does not prove them to be wrong that they do not uniformly agree with even those honest and earnest advisers! And, taking advantage of whatever name for frankness and simplicity, in speaking the unqualified convictions of my own mind, I may here enjoy, I solemnly declare in the interests of the nation and cause, that, with more than ordinary opportunities of seeing and practically co-working with the Government, every month of study of our Administration has given me a greater estimate of its integrity, ability and fitness to meet the crisis; a higher respect for the President; a deeper persuasion that faith and confidence in him would be repaid by full success in our cause. I believe that the very common opinion that intestine quarrels rend the Cabinet; that no harmony of views or purposes prevails; that the high officers distrust and are jealous of each other; that they are chiefly animated by political ambition, or are sacrificing the country to their own self-seeking objects, is a most entire and a most pernicious mistake; that the differences among them are honest and healthy differences, not touching vital points, and that these perplexities spring not from their own divisions, but from ours; any lack of sharpness of policy to the blunted, because widely-extended, interests and wishes of a greatly scattered people. I believe no set of men ever lived, that were more idly, hastily and ignorantly judged and abused, than our existing Administration; that they need only to be closely and personally known to be wholly respected; and that any general disaffection or distrust is caused wholly by the poisonous malaria sent up from the marshes of public prejudice, from the foul-mouthed calumnies of a portion of the public Press, or the idle gossip of thoughtless story-tellers. When I think of the extent to which the falsest calumnies can go, without one particle of truth to travel on—things I personally know to be not only untrue, but the precise reverse of truth—I am in despair of arresting public prejudice. To take an illustration, below that of a Cabinet officer, whom I will not criticize—no man in the whole country, for instance, has suffered greater wrongs, from the causes alleged, than Gen. McDowell—a wise and good man, a patriot and brave soldier, simply unfortunate, but despised and hated as a traitor and a drunkard by millions, many of whom are not worthy to loose his shoe-latchet. This man, who has been styled a drunkard, on the most incontestible evidence, by men and women of the highest character, in my presence, I positively know never so much as touches a drop of intoxicating drink—is a total abstinent, and always has been so! And I believe there are Generals and Cabinet officers now under suspicion of drunkenness and opium-eating, and fraud and falsehood—on testimony that would hang a man in many Courts—who are as innocent of each and every one of these charges as the purest man in this assembly.

It is a reckless way of disarming the personal character of public men, in the Press and in popular assemblies, that has led to this atrocious depreciation of men, whose characters and reputation ought at this time to be under the shield of every patriotic citizen's allegiance and gratitude. I am persuaded that it is a sacred duty to urge this point everywhere; and I rejoice, that in the best faith in the world, I am able to begin a reform in this direction, at least in my own small sphere. I have from the beginning thought it my duty everywhere to support the Government and to support the Administration as the practical representatives of the Government. I think it your duty, your religious duty—the duty of every loyal citizen, and that no duty is so urgent and imperative at this moment, as to restore a well-deserved confidence to our President and his advisers. If they did not merit it in their personal character and talents, I should still claim that they deserved it in their official position! But I verily believe they merit it in their own persons, and only the more where they do not represent the partisan wishes of those who elected them. They came to a party Administration. Civil war has converted them into National patriots. The lightning of God has touched them, and rendered them sacred. Yes! Can we measure their trials, anxieties and difficulties—the necessary sorrows and cares of their vast and complicated responsibility—and be willing to add to their burdens the needless grief of misinterpretation, slander, gossiping criticism and personal abuse? A more ungrateful public was never known than that which could willingly assail the personal character of these slaves and conscripts of our public necessities—the present Government of the country! Let us reform our ways altogether; begin a new style of speech about our public men in office. Let us support, encourage, cheer and trust the Government. It is all they need to carry us triumphantly through.

Thus, brethren, do I commend to you the cause of unconditional loyalty. I have pleaded it as a son pleading for a parent's life! Would to God that none needed this earnest pleading more than you do. I know your hearts, and how warmly and cordially as a congregation you approve and practice upon these principles. I make you, then, the missionaries of them, wherever you go, and with whomsoever you are conversant. Let our women and children become the propagandists of unconditional loyalty. The country needs not only the fealty of her sons, but of her daughters who sing the songs of patriotic devotion at your hearth-stones. Let your country have your earliest and your latest prayers. Frown on every syllable of distrust, of wavering, of disrespect, that pollutes the air you breathe. Require of all your friends to be first the friends of the nation! Have nobody's love that does not love the country more! Make a religion of patriotism. Let not the devotion of rebel fathers and mothers, of rebel sons and daughters, shame your lukewarmness, your selfishness, your coward fears. If error and treason can find such willing, uncomplaining martyrs and propagandists, what ought liberty, union and lawful government to have? It is this holy spirit of devotion on the part of the whole people, this jealous patriotism, this unconditional loyalty that can alone save the land. Let it not be your fault if from this hour it does not prevail in every home, in every heart, in every place of business, in every church throughout this nation—struggling, as it is, for the most sacred and valuable rights of our common humanity, a lawful Government and the right of Christianity and civilization to triumph over barbarism and Slavery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. Wool and Provost-Marshal-General Draper at Work.

Revelations by Major Conway's Special Provost Guard—The City Ransacked for Deserters.

Since Gen. Wool came to this Department there has been a great change in military matters. Previously the streets were crowded with soldiers and officers absent from their regiments with or without proper authority. The crowds of those dressed as soldiers and officers attracted attention on all sides. They were on the streets, in the dram-shops, and in the theatres and brothels throughout the City. There was a change needed, and fortunately enough the change has taken place under the supervision of the old hero of many battles, who now commands the Department of the East. Gen. Wool has instructed Major Conway to carry out implicitly the orders of Gen. Draper, Provost-Marshal-General, and in order to do this a sufficient guard is allowed, thoroughly armed and prepared for the work. With this guard the City is patroled every night. Major Conway finds some facts which the people will be curious to know, and we give room for some of them.

BRIGADIERS.

One of these was found one evening last week quietly seated in a dram-shop in company with some of New-York's most suspicious characters. On the approach of the Provost-Guard he turned about as if intending to conceal himself. Major Conway approached and inquired, "General, show me your pass, please." The General became indignant, and replied—"I am your superior officer, sir." "My orders are," said Major C., "to see your papers, to inquire your business here in the City, to order you to report to Gen. Wool, or Gen. Draper, and if I am satisfied you are without proper authority, to arrest you as a deserter." This brought the General to terms, and he explained his position as being this: "He had a leave of absence, was a little over his time, promised to return to his command at once, and that he would report to Gen. Wool first.

COLONELS.

These were more numerous. Four were discovered in one evening—one in company with two officers of his regiment in a miserable dram-shop in William-street. At the appearance of the Provost-Guard, he drew himself up and looked with a very contemptuous air. The Major approached, and inquired, as usual, for "Your pass, please." "I be G—d d—d if I'll show you any pass," was the reply. Here was evidently a case for the use of discretion, as the Colonel was considerably under the influence of liquor. The guard was called in and ordered to be ready for any emergency which might arise. The appearance of the guard had the effect of quieting the angry passion of the Colonel, and it was then only that he came to terms. Another was found in a public house in Broadway, who, on being asked for his pass, inquired, "By what authority?" "By authority of Gen. Wool, and the Provost-Marshal-General, Sir," replied the Major. The Colonel, who was enjoying game of dominoes, took out his papers and showed them.

MAJORS AND CAPTAINS.

At Lindenmuller's, in the Bowery, a man was seen dressed in Captain's uniform. He was enjoying a dance inside the railing. The Major waited till he was through, then approached him just as he was drinking his beer. When asked for his pass, he showed his commission. This was of no account further than to show that he ought to be arrested if he had no other papers. He then showed his discharge, which was nearly two months old, and he still wearing his Captain's uniform. He evidently disliked showing his discharge at first, so he showed his commission, for his discharge would shame him in the eyes of the crowd, by the fact that he still flourished a Captain's uniform.

A Major was found twenty days over the time stated on his leave of absence. He explained that he was detained by a civil process, and was on his way back to his regiment.

"BOUNTY DESERTERS."

These are men who deserted as soon as they received their bounties, and the City is full of them. Of the crowds who have no employment except gambling and stealing, there is good evidence that *nine-tenths are deserters*. One of this class, the son of one of our leading Sixth Ward politicians was arrested by Major Conway last evening. He received the bounty paid by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, "Corcoran's Irish Legion," just before it went away, and with this he got $75 "Navy-yard bounty." It is a fact that if the citizens were as loyal to the country as they ought, and would assist in the arrest of these deserters, that in one month there would hardly be a "loafer" on the corners of our streets, or a shoulder-hitter any where in the City. This class are being arrested by Gen. Draper at the average rate of twelve a day. They are found in brothels in Centre, Howard, Mercer, Water, Greene, Wooster and other streets, as well as in fashionable gambling dens. Col. Loomis, commanding at Governor's Island, has already complained that his quarters there are insufficient to hold the crowds of deserters constantly arriving from this City. Thus we see that measures are being taken to rid the community of a crowd guilty of the meanest of crimes, namely, that of desertion.

THE BALL UP.

Skating at Central Park, the Fifth-avenue Pond, and Everywhere.

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ON RUNNERS.

The skating carnival, which has been so long postponed on account of the weather, fairly commenced yesterday, and all New-York rejoiced, for all New-York is interested, either by actual participation in the ice sports, or in the ruddy cheeks and joyful hearts of friends who do participate, and bring home the glad tidings of the day's sport. It needed not the multiplied flags and manifold balls to tell the people that the ice was in good order, for everybody expected it would be—and what everybody expects very often happens. In cars, in carriages and on foot then, the devotees of the gyrating art effected their hegira to the upper part of the City, where broad expanses of frozen ponds absorbed them all, and left room for even more than the fifty thousand who went.

THE CENTRAL PARK BIG POND.

The largest and one of the best ponds was, of course, the main lake of the Central Park. The ball was up with the sun, and much more visible, and much more truthful than the balls put up on the City cars sometimes, to delude unsuspecting enthusiasts into paying five cents for nothing but a cold ride. The ball was up, and likewise the national flag—the secondary emblem of good skating. The ice was never in better condition—smooth, strong, and unmarred by the signs of "danger," which so often stare the sportsmen and sportswomen at the Park out of countenance. True, the wind blew almost a hurricane in the early morning, but that made no difference. True, the snow fell rapidly, but that was not of much account. What do skaters care for wind and snow? Nothing!—only that the snow covers the ice for a time; but even that objection, together with the snow itself, is soon removed by gangs of sturdy laborers with shovels and brooms.

Early in the morning the crowd began to collect. Members of the New-York Club, with their trim dress, their agile movements, their genuflections and swift perambulations—their rapid turning and whirlwind twisting—their jumping, somerseting, and general jollity. Next came the "citizens generally," as they say will follow after the processions, with here and there a lady sandwiched between two guardian males. Soon more ladies, more mates, and some boys, appear, until about noon the crowd quite fills the pond, and the cry is still they come. New-York likes a jam. We have a crush at the opera, a full house at the theatre, people standing up during the sermon, why not a crowd on the skating pond? New-York travels in crowds—the more the merrier—until there gets to be so many that even the wind finds difficulty in penetrating the mass. Speaking of wind, calls to mind the fact that while it is easy to skate with the wind, it is not so easy to skate against it. Can you not, Oh Messieurs Commissioners, either make the wind blow both ways, or not at all. The ladies carry quite too much sail to brave the breeze with impunity.

But, about the time the snow was well cleared off, the wind died away considerably, and then the pond was in its prime. The ice and the attendance were alike excellent, and, barring rain or a thaw, there is a prospect of at least a week's good skating on the big pond.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Smooth as a billiard bill, hard as a flint, and clean as a parlor, the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond was in the best order yesterday. The ice was at least six inches thick, and cleaned with promptness and celerity by a gang of laborers kept quite smartly at work—indeed, so smartly, that it was evident they were working for individuals and not for the Corporation. Mr. Oatman, the omnipresent and indefatigable Superintendent, was on hand, and saw that everything was in tip-top order. Not a shovelfull of snow, a stump of a cigar, or a wisp of a broom, was permitted to disfigure the smooth surface of the pond. But, it is in the concomitants that the Fifth-avenue Pond excels. The delightful music of the afternoon and evening, the spacious refreshment saloons, with their huge stoves and convenient windows, where the spectators may toast themselves and view the active sports of those on the pond, are unsurpassed. There were many ladies present, graceful skaters and attractive in costume and in *personnel*, and during the afternoon, when the crowd was most numerous, the scene was of unusual attractiveness, for hundreds were willing to pay for these extra comforts which this pond affords, as well they may. There were many excellent skaters present, whose performances attracted admiring crowds. The pond will be in quite as good, if not better order, to-day, so that after all the disappointments and heart-burnings which the mild Winter has occasioned the ticket holders, the Fifth-avenue Pond may be considered a great success.

OTHER CITY PONDS.

The small pond of the Central Park, Beekman's Pond, the Harlem Flats, and other favorite skating localities of the upper island, were likewise visited by many, and, in spite of the wind and snow, and the icicles pendant from beards and noses, the skating public enjoyed a day of rare sport—sport which was cheap, healthy and innocent, as well as delightful.

The old fogy who described sleigh-riding as standing in a tub of cold water and jingling bells, might have described skating by freezing the water and throwing away the bells. But, for all that, the skaters will skate, and will flock to the ponds when the ball is up. Echo answers, "The Ball is Up."

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHAMBER NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER THAN THE LEGITIMATE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD—ATTEMPTS TO INJURE THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY—EMIGRATION OF COTTON SPINNERS TO THIS COUNTRY.

A regular Monthly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. A. A. Low, in the absence of the President, in the Chair. Messrs. Oliver Hart, John E. Gavit and William F. Smith, were elected members by ballot. The Chairman having announced that two vacancies had occurred in the Committee of Arbitration, Messrs. Chittenden and Joseph Gallarde were elected to act on that Committee.

An unfavorable report having been circulated to the effect that party consideration had induced several of the members to object to the using of the chamber for any other than the legitimate purposes for which it was intended, Mr. Brown took occasion to remark that the views of the Chamber had been misrepresented, it being the original intention of the members that under no pretext should the chamber be used for meetings not appertaining to the business of the Board. This view of the matter entirely excluded the impression that party motives had influenced members to object to the course which had been taken in using the rooms on the occasion of the reception of a distinguished General.

A resolution offered by Mr. Toucey, that the Chamber most heartily deprecate the attempt of Secession sympathizers and others to injure the credit of the United States by depreciating its notes below those of non-specie paying banks, was adopted:

The following communication was read and ordered on file:

To the President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

Gentlemen: We have seen an extract from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* setting forth what are likely to be the results of the present war in the loyal States of North America. Already 1,200,000 men have been withdrawn from those States, principally from the operative class on various branches of industry, and many important works are suspended, or only partially in operation, in consequence of the recent drafts and enlistments from many branches not affected by the cotton crisis. In many instances laborers cannot be obtained, even where a very high rate of wages is offered. The sentiments experienced and the scheme proposed in the article have caused a great sensation among the spinners and winders of this town, AND MANY HUNDREDS OF THEM HAVE ALREADY EXPRESSED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO EMIGRATE TO AMERICA, if a free passage and support could be offered to them until employment could be procured. In this town, (Preston, Lancashire,) there are 1,207 spinners and winders, and of that number nearly 600 are totally without employment, in consequence of a great many mills being closed. Many of them have been closed only twelve months, and those that are working, on account of a very inferior quality of cotton (chiefly Surat) being used, the operatives scarcely earn sufficient to keep body and soul together. Such being the state of affairs in Lancashire, the operative cotton spinners of Preston deem it their duty to offer you their humble and sincere expressions of gratitude for the noble and philanthropic scheme propounded to release us from our present impoverished condition, and we earnestly hope that the merchants and cotton manufacturers of the Northern States will lend their powerful aid and support to carry out a wise and practical scheme of emigration, which we are sure will be beneficial to them, and advantageous to the distressed operatives of Lancashire. If such a scheme of emigration should be carried out, it would induce the emigration to America of the flower of the Lancashire operatives. And with the prayer that peace and harmony may be restored to the United States, the great Republic of the World, is the most sincere prayer and earnest wish of yours truly,

The Cotton Spinners of Preston, in general meeting, held in the Spinners' and Miners' Institute, Church-street, Preston, Jan. 7, 1863.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

WILLIAM CALDERBROOK, Chairman.

Thos. Banks, Secretary.

Mr. Bloodgood stated that as Gen. Wool had made his first inspection of the defences of the harbor unattended by any member of the Chamber, he deemed it the duty of the Board to request the Committee on Harbor Defences to visit Gen. Wool and make known their willingness to coöperate with him in the matter of making the harbor impregnable.

Naval Affairs.

FOUR VESSELS TO REINFORCE THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADE.

The United States steam gunboat *Wamsutta* is under orders to leave this port to-day or to-morrow, to reinforce the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She is to touch at Port Royal, and receive there such orders relative to her future movements as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit to issue. Capt. Kittridge, who distinguished himself so conspicuously while on blockading service, has been given the command of the vessel. The *Wamsutta* is one of the 27 gunboats built by contract for the regular navy in 1861. She has recently undergone a thorough overhauling here, and is now in excellent condition. Her officers are: Commander, J. W. Kittridge; Acting Ensign, Charles R. Bryant; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. R. Winslow; Acting Masters Mates, Geo. B. Goodrich, Charles Crossman, Thomas Kennedy; Acting Engineers, Wm. A. Andress, Wm. H. Brown, L. W. Medlam, Wm. F. Carman.

The new screw steam sloop-of-war is ordered to leave Philadelphia on the same mission as the *Wamsutta*. She recently failed in two attempts to get to sea, but is now believed to be all right. She is a perfectly new ship, has on board nearly 300 officers and men, among whom is a full guard of marines. Her hull will compare favorably with that of any other vessel in the service, having been built by a regular naval constructor.

To-day or to-morrow the *Juniata* will leave port for the rendezvous at Port Royal, where she will be assigned to a post on the Charleston blockade.

Steamtug *Wallace* also leaves here to-day or to-morrow for the South Atlantic fleet, most important duty having been laid out for her there. The nature of it cannot be published.

New steamtug *Violet*, recently the *Martha*, has sailed from this port for the South Atlantic fleet. She is a very pretty little vessel, and is needed in the neighborhood of Charleston or Key West for important service. She was recently purchased in this City, and was built in Williamsburgh. Her officers are: Commander, Acting Ensign J. W. Barnett; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. L. Lindsley, Geo. H. Marks and John Bishop; Acting Assistant Engineers, John Leaman, John J. Earl, Edwin P. Richardson and Edwin Towler.

County Appropriation Bill for 1863.

The County Appropriation bill for 1863, (exclusive of the portion naming the sum for the support of the Police within this County, which had been previously passed,) was passed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The items appropriated are as follows:

Advertising	$39,600 00
Armories and drill-rooms (a new item, called for under the provisions of the new Militia law)	50,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	250 00
Care and repairs of old Harlem River Bridge	750 00
Common Schools for State	412,218 23
Contingencies, Comptroller's office	3,000 00
Coroners' fees	21,000 00
County contingencies	41,033 74
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,200 00
Election expenses	72,000 00
Construction of new Harlem River Bridge	200,000 00
Removal of incumbrances in harbor	4,000 00
Institution for the Blind	2,000 00
Lighting, cleaning and supplies	26,000 00
Care of McComb's Dam Bridge	1,200 00
Military fines (a new item) for any deficiency arising from non-collection of fines and expenses imposed by the new militia law	30,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	1,500 00
Rent for rooms for New-York Law Institute, (new item)	5,783 34
Officers' and witnesses' fees	50,000 00
Printing, stationery and blank books	30,000 00
Redemption of McComb's Dam Bridge bonds	20,000 00
Repairs to County buildings and offices	12,000 00
Rents	11,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	5,700 00
Salaries—Executive Department	82,050 00
Salaries—Judiciary, (the Courts)	239,250 00
Salaries—Judiciary, (Surrogate's Office,) widow of the late Edward C. West	5,000 00
State Taxes	2,198,497 22
Support of prisoners in County Jail	5,000 00
Support of detained witnesses	4,000 00
Total	$3,624,082 53

The budget is now before the Mayor for his consideration.

Heretofore appropriated by the Board and approved by the Mayor:

Interest on McComb's Dam Bridge bonds	$3,491 63
Interest on loans	40,000 00
Interest on Court-house stock	51,000 00
Police Fund	1,680,150 00
Police—Contingent expenses	13,000 00
Police—Supplies for	50,770 00
Making a Grand Total of	$5,102,494 16

Which is an increase of about $500,000 over the appropriation bill of last year.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Broadway.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered breaking from the third story of premises No. 160 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. Rinaldo & Lasky, cap manufacturers. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who were promptly on hand, the entire building was soon in flames. Rinaldo & Lasky occupied the third and fourth floors and garret. They estimate their loss at about $1,000. They are insured for $6,500, as follows: Kings County Insurance Company, $2,500; Hanover, $2,000; Lafarge, $2,000. The second story was occupied by Messrs. Mackold & Werkless, dealers in furs. Their damage is about $5,000, insured for about $12,000, as follows: Mechanics' & Traders', $2,000; East River, $2,000; Montauk, $2,000; Pacific, $2,000; Citizen's, $2,000; and another Company, the name of which is not known, $2,000. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Vanzandt & Lidgerwood, wine and liquor dealers. They are damaged to the amount of $1,000, mostly by water. They have an insurance upon their stock of $12,000 in the following companies: East River $4,000; Kings County $3,000; Relief $3,000; Standard $2,000. The basement was occupied by Messrs. Perkins, Stein & Co., importers of California wines. Their loss will probably amount to $1,000; insured for $15,000 in the Fulton and Security Insurance Companies. The building, which is owned by Mr. Marquand, is damaged to the amount of about $5,000; fully insured in the Etna and Manhattan Insurance Companies. Building No. 162 was considerably damaged, mainly by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The Fire Marshal has the matter under investigation.

A New Regiment—Assistance Wanted.—According to the statement of the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, several thousand men are required to complete the quota of this State out of the last call of the President for 300,000 men. Capt. G. B. Belotti, formerly of the Sixty-second regiment New-York Volunteers, (Anderson Zouaves,) has been lately authorized by Gov. Seymour to raise a regiment toward that object. Several influential merchants of this City are taking an interest in the organization of this regiment, and the number of men necessary for its completion is already provided, but as they are disseminated in different localities out of this State, it requires a considerable sum of money to have them brought here and formed into a body in this City. As the private resources of Capt. Belotti have been considerably reduced by the formation of two companies without his receiving any pay, he finds himself obliged to appeal to the generosity and patriotism of this community to enable him to bring his enterprise to a favorable issue. The headquarters of the regiment are located at No. 177 Bowery, where he can be seen daily, and give all satisfactory explanation to parties willing to contribute to his patriotic efforts.

Funeral of an Old Resident.—The funeral obsequies of Mr. David P. Arnold, for the last thirty years a resident of the Seventh Ward, were held yesterday afternoon at the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-street, corner of Henry. Rev. Dr. C. D. Murray, Pastor of the church, conducted the funeral ceremonies, and paid a just and merited tribute to the memory of deceased. Large numbers of the old residents of the Seventh Ward, several officers of the Eighth Regiment Washington Grays, and of Columbia Lodge I. O. of O. F., were in attendance. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Deceased has for some years been a prominent man in the politics of his Ward, and was for a long time one of its School officers. He also served a long time in the military and held a high position in the Eighth Regiment.

Tammany Hall General Committee.—At the regular meeting, according to the call of the Chairman, Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, the Committee met, and a surprise party indeed it was. The hall had been fitted up for the permanent use of the General Committee in the most splendid style. All the old arrangements were changed by the liberality of some of the members of the Committee—Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, P. B. Sweeny and John Clancy, Esq. The meeting-room of Tammany Hall will now compare with any similar room in this town. The above-named gentlemen went to great expense in fitting up the hall for the purpose. The Committee adjourned at an early hour, simply announcing the different Standing Committees

A Serious Robbery in Third-avenue.—James Leonard and Michael Calligan were Wednesday arraigned before Justice Quackenbush, on a charge of highway robbery, under the following circumstances: The complainant was Mr. Peter Printy, of No. 267 Third-avenue, who alleges that the accused parties began a serious affray in his saloon, and when they were requested to leave the premises, the two fell upon him in a furious manner, robbed him of a gold watch valued at $175, and a purse, containing $30 in money. The complainant followed the men from the place, and, aided by officers Banfield and Abrahall, of the Eighteenth Precinct, both of them were captured. The Justice committed them for examination.

Sad Death of a Woman.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Eliza Knapp, a widow woman, aged 45 years, who died at a late hour on Wednesday night, at No. 18 Goerck-street. The jury found that her death was produced by the severe cold weather and intemperance. It appears that the deceased has been for several years past addicted to the constant use of intoxicating drinks, and by this course she has much injured her health, reduced her finances, and estranged her friends. She was formerly a woman of position in society. She was born in New-Jersey, and has two sons of some prominence in the Union army.

The Christian Commission.—On Sunday evening next the United States Christian Commission will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music. Gen. Scott has consented to preside. Speeches will be made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Rev. Alexander Reed, Col. McKean and Rev. Mr. Duryea. The advertisement states where tickets of admission can be procured without charge. The Christian Commission has a very responsible duty to perform, and has undertaken a great and good work in supplying our army and navy with good reading. The meeting will, we trust, be largely attended.

Court of General Sessions.—In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Michael Cahill, aged 24, was tried and convicted of stealing a horse from Edward Daly, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Michael Ryan was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the City Prison for ten days. James O'Brien and Henry Matthews pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Supposed Murder of a Woman in South Brooklyn—Coroner's Investigation and Verdict of the Jury.—Coroner Norris yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found murdered on the Flats, at the foot of William-street, on Tuesday morning last. She was last seen in company with a man by an employe in the oil factory of Richardson & Buncker, about 1 o'clock A. M. He saw them scuffling near the spot where her body was found, but as it appears to be a common practice for loose characters to frequent that neighborhood at night, he paid no further attention to them. The evidence shows conclusively that the woman came to her death by violence. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Michael Skearon, sworn—Reside corner of Bond and Douglass streets; am employed by Messrs. Richardson & Buncker, in the oil factory at the foot of William-street; was at work on the night of the 3d of February; the factory is inclosed by a fence about seven feet in height; there are spaces between the boards. About 1½ o'clock, as I was passing along inside, I heard a noise outside the fence; heard a woman's voice; she said, "Stop, stop, stop," in a subdued tone; I went to the fence, looked through, and saw a man and woman; the man, I think, had on a flat hat or cap, and wore a short round about coat; it was moonlight at this time; they were about fifty yards off, going in the direction of the spot where the deceased was found; the man had his arm around her waist, and appeared to force her along; when they arrived at the place where she was discovered next morning they stopped a moment or so, and seemed to scuffle; she broke loose and ran away from him; he seemed as if coaxing her back; she returned to him, when he put his arms around her waist; at this time I began to feel very cold; was bareheaded and in my shirt-sleeves—besides it was necessary that I should return to my work; that was the last I saw of them; saw the body next morning, but am unable to say whether it is the same I saw the night previous; took no more notice of them because I supposed the woman was a prostitute, and as such things are frequent about the flats, I paid no particular attention to the appearance of the parties. The deceased was found at the edge of the creek, just about where I saw the scuffling; she was lying on her face, and fresh blood stained the ground about her; the neighborhood is perfectly flat, covered with sand; it is a bleak, open spot; there are no holes, or hills, or stones, for a long distance; I remarked to Mr. Laird, who was with me at the time, "I wonder what the man is bringing that woman toward the water for;" I remained looking at them scuffling at the edge of the creek only about two minutes.

William Laird, who is also employed in Richardson and Buncker's factory, testified to seeing the parties pass by and hearing them converse together, but not in angry tone; paid no particular attention to them, as he presumed them to be bad characters; could not describe the clothing of either.

Dr. Louis Bauer testified to making a *post mortem* examination of the body; the face was very much bruised and covered with blood; there was a lacerated wound, about two inches in length, parallel with the eye-lids; also, another wound on the forehead, extending from the inner angle of the left eye up the forehead about midway; the left eye was much bruised, also the lip; there was no injury to the brain; there was no fracture of the bones of the head; found no blood on the brain; the large venous vessels of the brain were distended; all the other organs of the body were perfectly sound, except the lungs, which were very much engorged; the deceased died from apoplexy, consequent upon the over-distention of the vessels of the brain; what this condition was caused by I am unable to say.

Thos. Sullivan swore that he saw the man and the woman that night on Imlay-street, about ten and a half o'clock; the woman looked like deceased; she wore a hood resembling the one exhibited; the man wore a Kossuth hat, dark coat and lightish pants; took no further notice of them.

Honora Callahan testified that her husband kept an oyster saloon corner of Van Brunt-street and Hamilton-avenue; Tuesday morning, a man wearing a Kossuth hat, rather broad in the brim, and a short black coat, such as sailors wear, came in; he had a blue flannel shirt on, also a white shirt; noticed blood on the bosom; he was about 30 years old; appeared to be much agitated; he lifted the latch two or three times before he came in; he asked to be directed to Castle Garden, then asked if he could get a bed here; my husband told he could not; he then sat down; noticed a knife in his side-pocket; his cravat was loose, so was his shirt; my husband asked him if he had been in a row? he said he had met some men, who wanted his money; appeared as if he had been drinking some; he got up and sat down several times, and seemed very uneasy; he finally got up, and I let him out; he said he was a Norwegian, but spoke very fair English; think he was about five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, and light brown hair, short.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing additional was elicited bearing on the case. Capt. Rhodes, of the Third Police Precinct, testified that his district was so large, that there was eight miles of patroling territory for each man.

The case being given to the jury, they brought in the following verdict:

That the said unknown woman came to her death by violence at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown, and the jury are of the opinion that the police force of this District is entirely inadequate, the distance patroled by each man being about eight miles.

Rye Coffee—The Effects of Deleterious Substances in the Grain.—A few days since a family residing in South Brooklyn, was poisoned, as alleged, by the use of rye coffee. An examination was made by Dr. Bauer, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, who discovered that the sickness was caused by the continued use of coffee made by rye, and he was confirmed in his opinion by making experiments upon a dog. He, therefore, ordered (by what authority is not made so clear) the police to seize the packages on sale in the store from which the family above alluded to had procured the coffee. The following is the statement of the Health Officer in regard to the matter:

Health Department, Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1863.

On the 1st inst., Dr. M. Palmedo, of this city, reported that the entire family and the servant of a German merchant had for sometime previously, and still suffered from the effects of vegetable poison, alleged to have been taken with their food. In compliance with the duties of my office, and at Dr. Palmedo's request, I entered immediately upon the investigation of the case. At No. 127 Amity-street, I found Mr. George C. Croft, his wife, two of his daughters, and one son, more or less under the influence of the supposed poison, the rest of the family being convalescent. The servant had been removed to other quarters; one of the young ladies was very sick; her face was bloated and disfigured like the dropsy; her eyelids were greatly distended and could scarcely be opened; her eye-balls were bloodshot, and the pupils considerably dilated; she was then under violent fever and very restless; she complained of headache and great dizziness; she was tortured by frightful dreams and became at times delirious; besides this there was great pain in the back and extremities, the latter were moreover benumbed; she was very weak, either from the effects of the alleged poison or from the prevailing copious diarrhœa, or from both conjointly; learning that every member of the family had been thus affected, I could not hesitate in lending my official assistance in the discovery of the alleged poisonous cause. Dr. Palmedo had already instituted the most searching inquiry and at last has fixed his suspicions upon the so-called rye coffee, which the family had made use of for the last three or four weeks. After due deliberation on all the attending circumstances, I could not help sharing in the suspicion, as no other cause could be assigned. Ascertaining the places where the suspected articles had been bought, I possessed myself of some samples, suspended the further sale of said articles at those places until its composition and effects could be fully examined into. Chemical analysis and microscopical examinations being utterly impracticable, I resorted to experiments upon dogs. In preparing a strong decoction of the sample, I noticed its strong, disagreeable and nauseating flavor, very similar to that emanating from a decoction of ergot, yet stronger in the former. The animal exhibited great restlessness and weakness; his movements and position were infirm; his pulse rose within an hour from 100 to 160, and even, for a short time, to 172 per minute; pupils became dilated; he was evidently sick at the stomach; very thirsty, and had frequent and painful passages from the bowels. It seemed to be conclusive that the samples used for the experiment contained noxious ingredients of a poisonous character. The case of Mr. Croft's family is not a solitary one. I have become cognizant of numerous instances in which the Rye Coffee had the same or similar effects, and such complaints had been made at the store from which the sample had been purchased. I have, therefore, considered myself justified in condemning the stock of the article, and have ordered its destruction. Nobody should be surprised at the obnoxious effects of rye coffee, for with the rye itself grow ergot and other poisonous plants, and unless their seed be carefully separated from rye, poisoning is inevitable. Pure rye is certainly a cheap and innocent substitute for coffee—the adulterations alone are to be feared in the article. I hope this disclosure will teach manufacturers of the article to be more careful in the selection of the new material, otherwise the public will protect itself more effectually.

LOUIS BAUER, M. D."

Attempts to Commit Suicide.—Michael Fernandes, the youth who was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of Sessions, on Wednesday, attempted to commit suicide in his cell at the jail on the night of the same day. He was found by the keeper suspended by the neck to the cell door, and was cut down. Dr. Van Zandt applied restoratives and he recovered. A sister of the accused is said to have made a similar attempt some years since.... A deaf and dumb woman was taken into custody on Wednesday night and brought to the First Precinct station-house. The officer supposed her to be laboring under a fit, but on questioning her by means of writing on a slate, it appeared that she was the mother of several children, and having hard work to obtain subsistence for them, she had twice attempted to end her existence. She refused to communicate anything further in regard to herself or family. She was detained at the Station-house to enable further inquiry to be made.

Woman Frozen to Death.—A woman was found on the sidewalk in Ryerson-street, near Greene-avenue, early yesterday morning, in a sitting posture, frozen stiff. From appearances it is supposed that she was on her return home, and being overcome by the intense cold, sank down, exhausted. She had a basket upon her arm, containing a loaf of bread. She was quite neatly dressed, having on a worsted shawl. The deceased was of medium height, and had dark hair. An inquest was held and a verdict of "frozen to death" was rendered. She has not been identified.

NEW-JERSEY.

Excitement in Hudson City.—A considerable excitement was occasioned in Hudson City yesterday and the afternoon previous, in consequence of the summary arrest of two citizens by the provost-guard, as alleged deserters. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon, a Sergeant and four privates belonging to the provost-guard and quartered at West Hoboken, proceeded to Hudson City where they took into custody a young man named Wm. Ketchum, on a charge of being a deserter from the United States service. The accused protested against the arrest on the ground that he was not a deserter, did not belong to the service and never had with the exception of serving with the first three months volunteers, at the close of which he received an honorable discharge. The provost-guard paid no attention to Ketchum's protestations but compelled him to accompany them to the camp. A friend of the prisoner, named Patrick Coleman, went along with them, and upon arriving at the camp was questioned by Col. Leichlebkost, who caused him also to be detained on suspicion of being a deserter. The circumstances of the affair becoming known caused considerable excitement in Hudson City, and about twenty citizens started for the camp for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the release of the prisoners. Meantime Squire Martin being applied to, issued a warrant which was placed in the hands of Constable Hanley. The latter accompanied by two citizens proceeded to the camp and arrested the Sergeant and one private, who were taken to the jail and locked up to await further action. Col. Leichlebkost at once released Ketchum and Coleman, and it is said immediately took his departure, apparently fearing that he too might receive a summons from the Squire and a night's quarters at the county lock-up.

The Hoboken and Newark Railroad Accident—Presentment of the Grand Jury.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday afternoon, the Grand Jury made a presentment relative to the loss of life at the Hackensack River, on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad. They found:

First—That the signal at the bridge was wholly inadequate.

Second—That this Company, and, in their judgment, all Companies, should use, in all cases where danger is likely to arise, two classes of signals, one indicating safety, and the other indicating danger. That such a course will lead to extreme watchfulness on the part of station agents where danger is likely to ensue, and will induce attention on the part of engineers and conductors of trains.

Third—That the force at the bridge was insufficient to man the draw.

Fourth—That the bridge-tender was not a man of sufficient capacity for the position which he held.

Fifth—That to secure the safety of the public, a law should be passed to require a train to stop from three to five hundred feet from all drawbridges and in full view of the same, and that the same precaution should be taken wherever the rails of one steam railroad intersects or crosses the rails of another railroad at grade.

The locomotive which ran into the river at the railroad bridge has been raised and taken to Newark for repairs. It is not very greatly injured. It is somewhat remarkable that the bodies of neither Woodruff, the Engineer, nor of Mr. Vincent, a passenger, who were drowned at the time of the accident, have yet been recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 37, 38, 38½, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51½, 17, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 135, 237, 407, 473, 485, 617, 1137, 909, 639, 681, 175, 679, 719, 727, 737, 753, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. B., 1696, 1868, 2010, 1881, 941, 2060½, 2704, 1984, 1843, 2659, 2855, 2480, 2883, 2158.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 142, 2092, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 66, 78.

Superior Court — Trial Term. —*Part I.*—Nos. 787, 1167, 1335, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413. *Part II.*—Nos. 1464, 976, 560, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1492, 1494, 1498.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1125, 707, 1173, 1175, 1176, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1188, 1189, 959. *Part II.*—Nos. 360½, 1674, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1154½, 1160, 1161, 1164, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1172.

Collision in the Kills.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Walter T. Klotz, et al. vs. The Steamboat Red Jacket.—This case was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Henry Ransom*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamer on June 2, 1860. The libelant alleged that the schooner was bound from Elizabethport, New-Jersey to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with a cargo of coal. That while in the channel leading from Elizabethport to the Kills, the wind being fresh from the north and the schooner closehauled on her larboard tack, with a double reefed mainsail, she saw the steamer which had left Staten Island bound for Elizabethport, and was heading north of the schooner. That the channel was three hundred feet wide and there was room enough for the steamer to have passed on that side, but the steamer sheered to the south and crowded on the schooner, which at the last moment ported her helm to avoid the collision but too late.

The Elizabethport and New-York Ferry Company, claimants of the steamer, denied the case set up by the libelants, and alleged that the collision was caused by the schooner's crossing the channel and running into the steamboat.

Shipman, J.—This libel is brought to recover damages for a collision which occurred in the Kills on the 2d of June, 1860, which resulted in the sinking of the schooner of the libelants, as they allege, through the carelessness of those in charge of the steamer. The case presents an instance of the obstinate and irreconcilable conflict of evidence. The collision of the witnesses is as palpable as that of the vessels. But I think that the narrative of those on board the schooner is the more clear, intelligent and reliable. It is certainly more so than the account given by those in charge of the steamer, and were it not for the testimony of some passengers on board of the latter, the weight of evidence would be clearly in favor of the libelants. The testimony of passengers, however, who have no practical knowledge of the navigation of vessels, is not always reliable in cases of collision of this character. To the greater clearness and consistency of the libelants' witnesses must be added the character and direction of the wound inflicted on the hull of the schooner by the stem of the steamer. This wound, as it stands clearly on the proofs, could not have been produced by a collision at the angle described by the claimants' witnesses, while its shape and direction tend directly to confirm the witnesses for the libelants. And I think it shows, with reasonable certainty, that the steamer was at fault in not giving the schooner sufficient room, under the circumstances, to pass safely to the southward of her.

Decree for libelants, with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Scudder & Carter; for claimants, Mr. Morton.

Effect of the Admission of the Execution of an Assignment—The Rule as to Liquidated Damages.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Joseph Colwell vs. Herbert Lawrence, Jr., and Another.—This was an appeal from a judgment entered upon the report of a referee in favor of the plaintiff, who was the assignee of Messrs. Birkbeck & Hodges, a manufacturing firm formerly existing in this City.

It appeared that the plaintiff, as assignee, claimed title to the demand under an assignment of the general partners in the firm,—a special partner not having joined in the assignment, although he assented to it. The defendants objected to the sufficiency of the title under the assignment, on the ground that it was not executed by all the partners.

It further appeared that the firm of Birkbeck & Hodges had entered into a contract with the appellants to construct a double engine for a new vessel which the appellants were building for the Spanish Government. In that contract was incorporated a provision imposing on the contracting parties $100 per day forfeiture in case the boiler was not completed in the time mentioned in the contract.

The contract was not performed in this respect, and the appellants objected that the damages for non-performance of the contract within the stipulated time, were liquidated damages, and that they were, therefore, entitled to recover those damages at the rate of $100 per diem.

In respect to the first point, the Court, per Ingraham, P. J., hold that whatever force there would have been in the objection that the assignment did not pass a sufficient title, because not executed by all the partners, the defendants cannot receive any benefit from it in this action. When the assignment was offered to be proved, its execution, as averred in the complaint, was admitted. That admission concludes the defendants on that point. Besides, the objection should have been made on the trial, for the reason that the want of a signature of one of the defendants might have been remedied by proof of his assent to the signature of the firm, and which, in fact, was proven.

Touching the second point, the Court hold that, independent of the provisions of the contract making the nonperformance within a specified time a forfeiture, the cases do not warrant the conclusion that this amount was to be considered liquidated damages. The rule, as established by the cases, was held to be, that where the damages cannot be ascertained by proofs—where, "from the nature of the adventure, (Cotheal *vs* Talmadge, 5 Selden, 551,) the amount of gain by a strict performance of the contract cannot be foretold, and the amount of loss cannot be ascertained by proof, the liquidation of the damages by contract between the parties is prudent and reasonable." But, as in this case, where the "damages can be easily ascertained, and should have been remedied by the defendants instead of their asking for a daily penalty for nonperformance," liquidated damages will not be allowed.

The judgment was affirmed.

Jno. S. McCulloh for appellant; D. & S. McMahon for respondent.

Alleged Conversion—A Singular Defence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Downing et als. vs. Bloomer & Macbeth.—This was an action for the alleged conversion of personal property, and in which the defendants were arrested.

The taking and conversion were admitted in the answer, and the defence set up was an alleged conspiracy on the part of the plaintiffs to get the defendants to take the property so as to embarrass them with suit and arrest. The gist of the alleged conspiracy was that the defendants had property of the same kind, in the same warehouse, which was removed by one of the plaintiffs, (Edgerton,) and the property taken substituted in place thereof, secretly, and without the knowledge of defendants.

It was admitted by defendant's counsel, that Downing, one of the plaintiffs, notified defendants, when they were taking the property, that it belonged to plaintiffs, and that he tried to prevent their carts from taking it away. It was also admitted by defendants' counsel that he could not prove by whom, or when, or how the property claimed to belong to defendants was taken—but only the negative—that it was taken without their knowledge. It was further admitted that one of the plaintiffs, (Edgerton,) who it was alleged had removed the property, was a *joint owner* thereof with the defendants, and therefore had a right to take the property.

The Court (Judge Daly) remarked that the defence was a very unusual one. He was, however, inclined to the opinion that if the facts could be proven, such a defence might be sustained. The defendant then stated the circumstances which he could prove, and the Judge held that they would not be sufficient to establish such a defence.

The jury were thereupon directed to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for $555 70.

T. D. Pelton and H. F. Averill for plaintiffs; R. Wynkoop and John A. Mapes for defendant.

About the Ownership of a Promissory Note—Verdict on the Dispute.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

James Weil vs. John W. Ernest.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover on a promissory note made by the defendant to the firm of Robert Thomas & Co., confectioners in this City, for $91 30.

The note was transferred, as alleged, by Thomas, on behalf of his firm, to one Miss Duffie, by whom it was transferred to the plaintiff. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that he paid nearly the face of the note for it, and that he was the lawful holder and owner. The defendant claimed that Thomas had no authority to transfer the note, and that he was not at the time a member of the firm of Robert Thomas & Co.; and, also, that the note belonged to one George Seeley. The jury thought otherwise, however, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for amount claimed and interest—$101 75.

Henry L. Clinton and Ex-Judge Hunt for plaintiff; Hull and Conable for defendant.

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence—How a Check was Made with a Promise for a Consideration, and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Thomas B. Oakley vs. William S. Sears.—This was an action to recover $12,000 and interest on a check given by the defendant to plaintiff for that amount, and which was not paid at the bank on presentation. The defence interposed was that the check in suit was a mere memorandum check, given without consideration, and was not to be presented for payment until the money had been placed in the hands of the defendant by Plin White or his friends to meet it. Usury was also set up as a defence.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $13,384.

Geo. R. Thompson for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield and defendant for defendant in person.

Verdict in the Replevin Case—Judgment Against an Ex-Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John S. Conklin vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—This case was stated in the Times of yesterday.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for $100 for the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Beil et al, two cases; Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company vs. Bradie et al; Brady vs. Ganison; Sayre et al, vs. Keer.—Judgment ordered.

Wells, Presdt., vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford.—Costs taxed at $253 93.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Case et al. vs. Banta.—Motion to strike out parts of the complaint, granted in part, and denied in part.

Fiefel vs. Singer vs. Fuchs.—Motion for relaxation and costs granted on payment to each defendant of $5 costs of opposing this motion.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Van Santvoord et al. vs. Rooney; Doyle vs. Brumley, &c.; Harris, &c., vs. Houghton; Delafield, &c. vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; Martin vs. Hoppock; Pollen, &c. vs. LeRoy &c.; Beckerman vs. Tusker.—Orders granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Harleck vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.—Case settled, papers in the Clerk's Office.

Before Justice Robertson.

Whibe vs. Jones and Another.—Findings of fact settled.

Smith vs. Denison, and Others.—The same.

Berry vs. Kelly, Sheriff, and Others.—Findings of fact amended.

Trany vs. The New-York Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion partly granted, partly denied.

Lekoy and Another vs. Kimball and Another.—Opinion in favor of judgment for plaintiff. Findings of fact to be settled.

Muller vs. Bayard.—Certificate refused.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 5, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¼	100	N. Y. Central R.	118¾
25,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¼	100	Erie Railway s30	72½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	85	350	do	72¾
500	Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes....small.	101⅞	100	do s60	72½
6,000	do	101⅞	600	do b10	73
6,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	103	100	do s60	72¾
2,000	do. indorsed	102	450	do	73
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94	100	Erie Railway Pref. s60	99
			100	do	99⅜
10,000	U. S. D. N's	154⅝	600	Hudson Riv. R.	94¾
25,000	do	154	50	do	94
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61½	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	18
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	64½	400	Harlem R.	33
1,000	Cal. State 7s	131	200	do	33⅛
5,000	do	131⅜	200	do s30	33
3,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112½	200	do s30	33⅛
5,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	107½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	64½
1,000	Har. R. 1st mtg.	112½	115	Mich. Cen. R.	96½
2,500	Harlem R. 3d M.	104⅜	230	do	96
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	125½	650	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	56
500	do	125	800	do	55½
2,000	Hud. R. 3d mtg.	111	100	do s10	55¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	100	do s30	55¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	80	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	90
10,000	do b10	80½	100	Cle. & Pitts. R. b10	68
2,000	D., L. & W. 2d M.	120	100	do	68
2,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d.	105½	300	do	68¼
1,500	do	105	800	do	68½
5,500	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	80	600	do	68¾
8,000	do	80½	21	Gal. & Chi. R.	90
9,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82¼	100	do s30	89½
5,000	do	82½	100	do b10	90
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	89	100	do c	90
10,000	Amer. Gold s10.	156⅝	20	do	90½
10,000	do	156¾	13	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	159
25,000	do	156⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	87
110,000	do	157	700	do	86¾
25,000	do b10	157¼	350	Chi. & R. I. R. s60	88
45,000	do	157⅛	150	do	88¼
10,000	do s30	157	150	do	88½
75	Phœnix Bank	105	160	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	62
25	Bank of St. of N. Y.	91	100	do	62½
50	Bank of Commerce	89¾	100	do	62¾
100	Canton Comp'y.	25¾	100	do b15	63
100	do	26	70	New-Jersey R.	160
155	Penn Coal Co.	130	100	Alt. & T. Haute R.	32½
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130	150	Alton & T. Haute pref.	63½
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	17	200	do	64
100	Pacific M. S. Co. s30.	166	10	do	64½
350	Nic. Transit Co.	5			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	94¼	600	Bruns. City L. Co.	6½
8,000	do	94⅛	100	do	6¼
5,000	do	94¼	31	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	129⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85½	50	Cumb. Coal Pr.	19¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	98	300	do	19
20,000	U. S. 6s '67, Reg.	95	350	Pac. Mail S. Co.	168
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¼	450	N. Y. Cen. R.	119
6,000	do	92½	150	Erie Railway	73⅛
24,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	250	do	73⅛
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	154½	200	do	73¼
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	50	do s10	73¾
			50	Erie R. Pref.	99⅛
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	61	100	do	99⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.	88½	100	Hudson River R.	94
			50	do s30	93½
4,000	Va. St. 6s	74	100	do	93¾
9,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	104½	100	Harlem Railroad	33¾
2,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. s3.	122	100	Mich. Cen. R.	96
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B.	108	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	56½
1,000	Cal. & C. 2d M.	114	500	do	56¾
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	125	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
2,000	Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d.	80½	200	do	103⅝
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	150	Ill. C. R. Scrip	90½
5,000	T. & W. 2d M.	89	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	69
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82	100	do s30	69
10,000	Amer. Gold	157	100	Gal. & Chic.	90½
70,000	do b30	157¼	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	89½
30,000	do b30	157⅞	100	do	89¾
100,000	do b30	158	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	107
20,000	do b10	157⅜	21	Alt. & T. Haute R.	32
56,000	do	157⅛	50	Quicksilver M. Co.	17
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	91	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	36½
50	Am. Ex. Bank	95			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c. Notes	101⅞	100	N. Y. Central R.	118¾
			50	do opg	118⅝
$50,000	American Gold	156¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	68¼
10,000	do b3	156⅞	200	do s30	68
50,000	do b20	157⅛	50	Galena & Chi. s3	90½
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	154½	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	89
50	Erie Railway	73	100	do b4	89
20	do	73⅛	200	do	89⅛
100	do	73¼	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	63
100	do b10	73½	100	Alton & T. H. Pf. b30	66

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. Treas. Nts	101⅞	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾
10,000	Debt Certificates	94	100	Erie R. Pref.	99⅛
10,000	Amer. Gold	157¼	100	Hud. R. R.	93⅞
60,000	do	157⅛	100	Harlem R.	33¾
22,000	U. S. D. N.	154⅞	100	Harlem R. Pref.	65½
80,000	do	155	250	M. S. & N. I. R.	56½
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	600	Clev. & Pitt. R.	69
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	168	300	do b10	69
50	do	167⅞	100	Galena & Chi. R. s30	90
100	do	167¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	89¼
150	do	167⅝	150	do	89⅛
400	Erie Railway	73⅜	100	do b3	89½
1580	do b3	73¼	150	Canton Co.	26
100	do	73½	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	63
200	do b10	73½	50	do b30	64

Thursday, Feb. 5—P. M.

The following interesting statement comes from the Bank Department at Albany, made up from the returns of the Banks, on the call of Superintendent Van Dyck, of the amount of United States Securities owned by the Banks of the State and City of New-York, Jan. 19, 1863:

United States Stocks	$31,631,780
Treasury Notes, 7.30s	25,383,505
Indebtedness Certificates	14,941,679
Certificates bearing interest	37,047,370
Certificates payable in gold	6,774,612
Demand and Legal Tender Notes	20,189,098
Total of all	$135,968,044

The Banks for Savings in this State and City hold, in addition, in trust for their depositors, $18,018,530, of which $10,392,102 is in Funded Stocks.

It is also interesting, in connection with the above, to know the per centage of the Stocks and Treasury paper (interest-bearing) of the United States, and of the United States Circulation of legal tender, held by the Banks, of the sum total outstanding at about the close of January. It is as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—FEB. 1, 1863.

	Total.	Owned By N. Y. Banks.	Pr. Cent'ge By Banks.
Funded 6 per cents	$112,818,142		
Funded 5 per cents	30,483,000		
Total funded	$143,301,142	$31,631,780	22
Treasury Bonds 7.30's	139,998,000	25,383,505	18
Treasury Deposits	79,235,000	43,821,982	55
Treasury Certificates	138,444,000	14,941,679	11
United States Notes	247,021,315	20,189,098	8½
Total	$747,999,457	$135,968,044	18p.c.

It is thus seen that of the Funded Debt of the United States, 78 ₩ cent. is distributed among the People, including their Bankers, in other States than New-York, and 22 ₩ cent., or $31,631,780 is owned by the Banks of the State and City of New-York, including $11,899,450 which they have pledged in the Bank Department as security for their own circulation. And that of the entire legal tender Circulation of United States Notes, the Banks held on the 19th of January ult., only $20,189,098, *or about eight and a-half per cent. only of the total outstanding issue.* This last item will certainly create surprise, considering the popular impression attempted to be made by speculators in Gold Coin at extravagant premiums, of the great and pressing superabundance of Green Backs. The amount of this Currency held in the City of New-York—making the most moderate allowance for the sum held by the Country Banks—*is less than one-half the amount of Gold Coin* which they report and advertise as part of their condition every Tuesday morning. This result will at once account for the recent advance in the rate for Money from 5 up to 7 ₩ cent. to carry out the current speculation in Gold Coin—the Coin itself being really more abundant in Bank than the United States Notes of legal tender, or in the proportion of thirty-eight to eighteen millions.

The above returns show in the main *that more than six hundred millions of the Public Debt and Circulation of the United States are widely distributed in the hands of the People*, and that only 18 ₩ cent. of the grand total is owned by the Banks of New-York City, and this in trust for their Depositors.

The item of $6,774,612 loaned by the Banks in Gold Coin on Certificates of Deposit with the Treasury, is a virtual mortgage upon the future Customs Duties of the Government payable in Gold, after the remnant of old Demand Notes is exhausted. A similar loan by individual depositors with the Treasury, on the same pledge, raises the total lien on the Customs of the ensuing Spring and Summer to about $9,000,000, which must be paid, and will be paid promptly, by the Government, together with all the accruing interest upon the Public Debt, in Gold Coin derived from this source. We commend the fact to our leading Importers of Foreign Merchandise, who are memorializing Congress to receive the Customs in Currency. The change cannot be made by the present Congress, under the circumstances referred to, and we confess we can see no sufficient reason why it should be made at any time. Whatever of hardship there may be in exacting Gold for Customs to meet the Public Interest, is made by the Importers, in the end, to fall, by way of indirect tax, upon the loyal consumers of their wares, and *they* have entered no protest against it.

The business on the Stock Exchange today was not remarkable in amount or for the fluctuations in price, either on Gold Coin or Railway shares. The latter were inclined to firmness on what was done at the early Boards, and in the afternoon the bidding improved on most descriptions. The speculation, while less spirited than last week, can scarcely be called dull. Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, and some of the other Western shares, are in demand; the Railway Bonds steady, and the Federal Stocks and Treasury paper a shade better than yesterday. The variations in the price of Gold Coin on the cash sales are not important. Some of the orders to buy on time, 20 to 60 days, were at considerably higher limits. The price of Exchange on London is 172½ ₩ cent. on standard bills; the movement thus far dull for Saturday's mail.

The action of the Senate Finance Committee on the Treasury bill, as reported to the Associated Press this morning, is substantially the same as noticed in our review of Monday morning. We hear, through another channel, that Mr. Chase would be more than satisfied with cutting down the new authority for United States Notes of legal tender in the third section to $50,000,000, and would prefer not to use even this limited addition.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made as compared with last night. The call opened with a spirited demand for Gold and Custom-house Notes, but immediately after the list was through with the price of Gold fell back to 156⅞ ₩ cent., the last figure of Wednesday night. The Railway Shares were not quite so firm as at the Second Board. The Custom-house Notes were firmer:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	156⅞	156⅞	Harlem	34	33¾
U. S. C. H. Notes	154½	155	Harlem Pref.	66	65½
Tennessees	61½	61	Mich. Central	96	96
Missouris	64½	64½	Mich. Southern	56½	56⅞
N. Y. Central	119½	118¾	Mich. Guarant'd	103½	103½
Erie	73½	73	Illinois Central	90½	90¼
Erie Preferred	99½	99½	Pittsburgh	69½	68¾
Hudson	94½	93½	Galena	90½	[90⅛
Toledo	87½	86½	Rock Island	88⅞	89½
Pacific Mail	168¼	167¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	101½	101¾

The demand for Money from the Stock Brokers is falling off since the Banks and other lenders have generally marked the rate up to 7 ₩ cent. on all collateral. This turn from the previous ease of supply has also tended to diminish speculation in the Stock Exchange, as will be noticed from the daily lists of sales.

The City Bank Shares are very dull. The following were the bids, to-day:

Grocers'	90	Importers' and Trad'rs'	93
Shoe and Leather	99	Park	122
Commonwealth	76		

The Railway Mortgages are steady. The bidding prices, to-day, at the close of the early Board, were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	112½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	125½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	124	St. L., Alt & T. H. firsts	106
Erie firsts, '68	119	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91
Erie seconds, '79	124	I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	31
Erie thirds, '83	121½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie fourths, '80	112½	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex.	90
Erie fifths, '88	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	71
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. seconds	40
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	121	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67
Hud. thirds '75	110½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hud. convt., '67	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	119	Tol. & Wab., Int. Bonds	90
Har. seconds, '64	105	Gal. & Chi. seconds	112
Har. thirds, '68	104½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	115
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	128½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82½

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh sale of Bonds:

"An auction sale of $600,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh mortgage bonds were advertised for this afternoon by A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. About one-half of the bonds were negotiated at private sale yesterday, and on this fact there was an announcement in some of the evening papers yesterday that the whole of the bonds had been sold, and the public sale would therefore not take place.

This notice was incorrect and unauthorized by Mr. Muller, and the effect was to lessen the attendance at the sale, and so after $115,000 had been sold, the further disposition of the bonds was postponed for the present. The sales were:

$5,000	Cleveland and Pittsburgh Mortgage bds.	105
50,000	Cleveland and Pittsburgh Mortgage bds.	104
5,000	Cleveland and Pittsburgh Mortgage bds.	104½
55,000	Cleveland and Pittsburgh Mortgage bds.	104
$115,000		

It is understood that the $300,000 disposed of at private sale was at 105.

On the same matter, the *Evening Post* of this afternoon says:

"The sale of third mortgage bonds by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was a fizzle, only $115,000 being taken, at 105 down to 103. The sale was here stopped, and the Company have no alternative but to sell the bonds at the market price, having advertised to pay off the first mortgage bonds on the 10th inst.

It is generally understood that the inside clique yesterday made up a list to take $312,000, on terms kept private, and the offering at auction this morning was the residue, amounting to $288,000, of which only $115,000 were sold. The expectation was, no doubt, that the public would be ready to take them at 105 and 106. It is supposed that the inside party got their share considerably under 105@106, and if the Company, in order to keep good its promise on the 10th inst., is compelled to force the residue on the market, the speculation will turn out a losing one. The affair, however, creates no surprise in quarters where the speculative propensity of the managers of this concern is fully understood. From the first these gentlemen have aimed at making the concern look as badly financially as possible, and have thus been enabled to buy its securities at low rates; but they have now got on the other tack, and are ready to sell out. Such jugglery as mentioned above will not make the operation an easy one."

The earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Railway between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during the past year were:

From passengers, first-class	$1,634,433	
From emigrants	46,958	—$1,731,392
From United States troops		379,393
From United States Mails		74,773
From Expresses under contract	75,120	
Extra Express freight	71,731	— 146,851
From freight		7,668,419
From miscellaneous sources		303,460
Total earnings		$10,304,290

The expenses of operating the line were:

For Conducting Transportation	$1,313,137	
For new Buildings and extensions	7,322	—$1,320,459
For motive power	1,420,665	
For new tools and machinery	14,409	
For new locomotives added to stock	378,930	— 1,824,005
For maintenance of road	1,004,922	
For new second track and siding	341,039	— 1,345,961
For maintenance of cars	387,265	
For new cars added to stock	480,077	— 867,332
For general expenses		73,313
Total		$5,431,072
Leaving for net earnings, $4,873,218.		

Earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for the last week in January:

1863	$48,781
Last year	33,576
Increase	15,205
Total for the month of January	145,950
Last year	106,664
Increase	$39,286

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Jan. 31.	$179,893,501	$169,951,376	$38,834,940	$8,906,110
Boston, Feb. 2	77,496,787	34,489,878	7,865,371	7,865,122
Phila., Feb. 2	37,983,894	29,131,753	4,562,580	4,181,503
Total	$294,584,182	$233,673,007	$51,142,791	$20,952,735
Last week	293,111,982	230,859,816	50,832,885	21,373,797
Last year	237,889,890	155,636,217	41,893,077	15,169,648

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The following is the memorial to Congress of the Importing Merchants and Foreign Banking firms referred to above, for doing away with Gold Coin for Customs:

The undersigned, merchants and bankers of New-York, respectfully submit to the Congress of the United States, that the act requiring duties to be paid in coin practically discredits the legal tender notes issued by the General Government, and depreciates their value.

In the opinion of the undersigned, it is the true policy of the United States to keep its paper currency at the highest credit; and, that it will have a higher credit, if made receivable for duties, no one can question. If thus advanced in value, various benefits will result:

1. The Government will make a larger gain on what it purchases for the army and navy than it would lose in purchasing gold to pay its interest—inasmuch as, with the increasing depreciation of the currency, the price of all commodities will be greatly augmented.

2. The price of labor, if the currency shall be advanced in value, will be kept at such steadiness that our industry can go on profitably, and enable us to compete with that of foreign nations.

3. The present pay of the army will be sufficient for the wants of its soldiers, which cannot be expected if the existing depreciation of currency and consequent advance in prices, shall increase, or even continue.

4. As by the act of Congress, all private debts may be paid in legal tender notes, the refusal to accept them for duties furnishes a ground for their refusal by others, and furnishes a pretext for an unfriendly decision against the constitutionality of the act.

On the contrary, if Gold shall be further advanced in price relatively to legal tender notes, various damaging results will ensue. There will be a large increase in the total expenditure of the Government, and the reliance of the Treasury upon a sufficient amount of duties, payable in coin, to meet the semi-annual interest on the public debt will be delusive inasmuch as an increased premium on gold will prevent any but very limited importations.

The embarrassment to trade growing out of the steady advance in the price of Gold, measured by our paper currency, is such that only those of large means can venture on importations.

The requirement of Coin for Duties creates a daily demand, which incites to constant speculation, and serves to enhance the premium, whereby confidence is disturbed, the value of Government securities impaired, a fictitious value given to all property, and the commercial and financial interests kept in a state of continual ferment and alarm.

Moreover, the value of Gold fluctuating largely from day to day, the rate of duty is rendered uncertain, and the foreign trade of the country greatly embarrassed, inasmuch as goods cannot be safely ordered, when the amount payable for duties and for the goods purchased cannot be ascertained in advance; and it would seem that as the price of foreign Exchange sympathizes with Gold, any measure which tends to augment the premium on the latter, increases the value of the former, and subjects the people to an enormous increase in the cost of their supplies.

Such of the undersigned as are engaged in the Importing trade, respectfully submit that the revenues received by the Government through them, ought not to be impaired by extraordinary exactions, and that it is highly unjust to them and injurious to the country to require them to pay gold for duties, and to accept depreciated paper for what they import and sell. And they respectfully represent, that while they will cheerfully acquiesce in any Revenue laws which Congress may enact, they claim that the duties imposed shall be made, fixed and certain.

Your petitioners therefore pray that Legal Tender notes may be made receivable for duties.

Mr. Dewitt C. Lawrence, formerly a member of the well-known firm of Wm. Smith Brown & Co., has entered into a copartnership with Messrs. Halsted & Baldwin, at No. 65 Wall-street, for the transaction of the note, stock and insurance brokerage business. The style of the new firm, whose card will be found in another column, is Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $490,850 27, including for Customs, $69,000; Payments, $1,303,536 97; Balance, $6,727,662 04.

Fire Insurance Companies of New-York.

SYNOPSIS OF THEIR OFFICIAL RETURNS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

From the Insurance Monitor Extra.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums Received in 1862	Losses Paid that accrued prior to 1862	Losses Paid that accrued in 1862	Dividends Declared on Capital for 1862	Net Surplus, after providing for Liabilities and Reinsurance
Ætna	$65,200	$860	$34,723	$19,000	$16,453
Albany City	16,240	—	2,082	7,000	7,982
Albany, of Alb'ny	45,939	1,462	29,432	27,500	29,184
American	77,490	—	23,135	21,000	99,644
Amer. Exchange	54,770	6,043	53,209	—	—
Arctic	119,317	2,631	81,389	—	15,761
Astor	48,837	2,145	38,965	19,500	25,811
Atlantic, Br'klyn	108,608	930	92,712	22,500	40,189
Beekman	27,283	121	70,763	8,000	15,755
Brevoort	62,352	500	21,552	7,500	13,582
Broadway	33,606	510	14,983	20,000	58,148
Brooklyn	81,952	413	35,290	30,600	72,117
Central Park	21,567	—	6,940	5,250	13,193
Citizens', Br'kl'n	92,526	250	40,210	37,500	151,875
City	48,316	3,485	22,812	28,522	91,993
Clinton	45,996	1,166	19,644	30,000	30,248
Columbia	62,852	852	30,355	16,000	16,810
Commerce, Alb'y	43,109	2,027	20,657	16,000	17,159
Commerce, Fire, New-York	23,423	2,313	22,792	8,000	155
Commercial	65,337	6,174	42,432	22,000	37,641
Commonwealth	61,425	3,386	29,929	17,500	11,984
Continental	297,075	9,156	127,790	65,000	510,311
Corn Exchange	137,142	28,200	84,950	46,000	38,911
Eagle	60,560	69	18,674	59,471	88,240
East River	76,150	6,444	43,560	225	—
Empire City	52,803	5,730	16,108	28,000	56,112
Excelsior	55,591	2,900	40,457	—	7,611
Exchange	44,192	6,152	32,927	—	—
Farmers Meredian	21,304	—	5,235	3,500	3,609
Firemen's	60,840	1,925	25,808	22,140	21,180
Firemen's Fund	20,108	507	3,841	5,250	8,713
Firemen's Trust, Brooklyn	31,889	1,428	11,358	15,000	12,680
Fulton	147,222	9,502	118,235	21,000	23,290
Gallatin	17,622	—	7,161	7,310	6,019
Gebhard	33,082	8,495	6,782	10,000	9,695
Germania	63,305	—	34,570	10,000	17,311
Goodhue	38,866	6,035	11,600	15,000	12,261
Greenwich	45,796	—	8,808	22,000	37,915
Grocers'	24,484	—	5,506	20,000	11,259
Hamilton	31,758	1,200	12,167	12,000	15,129
Hanover	53,769	—	33,681	24,000	30,593
Harmony	74,187	992	19,752	15,000	33,218
Home	1,017,792	43,930	488,021	150,000	288,572
Hope	54,794	7,429	25,199	—	2,412
Howard	93,453	7,943	59,343	40,000	69,982
Humboldt	60,258	5,734	61,629	10,000	—
Import and Trad	24,572	903	12,264	16,000	3,542
Indemnity	25,118	1,179	12,799	6,000	4,068
Irving	71,575	1,050	40,259	20,000	4,775
Jefferson	55,742	417	9,419	40,002	92,624
Kings Co., B'klyn	44,550	625	19,776	10,504	—
Knickerbocker	43,714	230	16,239	30,800	48,402
Lafayette, B'klyn	49,642	4,787	38,601	7,560	—
Lamar	93,197	389	40,580	30,000	35,847
Lenox	49,016	857	28,553	12,000	13,023
Long Island, B'yn	41,032	—	4,155	40,000	60,500
Lorillard	154,630	3,803	99,897	35,000	147,645
Manhattan	211,616	8,000	189,339	25,000	13,126
Market	121,270	2,365	102,288	14,000	22,035
Mechanics', B'lyn	47,801	475	20,647	18,000	21,994
Mech. and Trad.	56,542	1,959	24,688	27,828	41,261
Mercantile	42,719	4,352	30,484	20,000	2,532
Merchants'	100,891	1,575	30,588	40,000	70,580
Metropolitan	201,990	21,750	138,906	10,500	—
Montauk, Br'kl'n	43,591	3,856	58,324	15,000	6,718
Nassau, B'klyn	31,091	—	9,093	25,500	54,761
National	48,414	3,801	10,984	40,000	56,645
New Amsterdam	65,513	—	66,215	12,000	—
New World	28,333	2,164	13,481	16,000	2,947
N. Y., Bowery	69,217	5,760	22,666	60,000	42,114
N. Y. Equitable	69,507	7,243	17,912	37,800	82,971
N. Y. Fire & Mar.	57,745	—	23,371	24,000	43,777
Niagara	89,658	18,244	68,597	26,000	19,841
North American	80,004	—	28,497	25,000	10,096
North River	44,130	2,732	19,564	38,500	27,801
N'thw'n, Oswego	149,771	14,050	171,838	7,500	14,967
Pacific	70,322	1,742	28,069	34,000	31,207
Park	98,667	8,338	50,620	24,000	12,539
Peoples	38,069	3,998	17,777	—	—
Peter Cooper	26,132	1,329	3,318	15,000	21,982
Phœnix, B'klyn	215,352	8,432	125,727	24,000	54,735
Relief	93,928	2,393	56,786	22,000	117,193
Republic	87,450	1,695	41,589	14,250	44,192
Resolute	75,136	1,707	60,416	7,000	11,915
Rutgers	53,305	3,627	30,402	20,000	17,817
Security	322,631	5,218	183,127	42,500	109,128
St. Mark's	37,298	5,391	31,081	6,000	5,871
St. Nicholas	40,898	2,209	20,383	5,250	4,038
Standard	63,079	—	34,471	20,000	17,474
Stuyvesant	34,231	413	6,929	12,000	16,316
Tradesmen's	41,470	639	10,249	13,500	18,062
United States	46,249	4,248	18,916	25,000	60,606
Washington	177,133	4,936	74,172	40,000	375
Western, Buffalo	48,048	—	16,035	—	69,891
Will'msb'ghCity	66,719	3,353	73,418	10,500	—

The Currency Question

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your yesterday's issue I find a communication signed "Hayward," touching the assumed error of Robert J. Walker, in computing the annual loss to the Government when specie is at a premium of 60 ₩ cent. Mr. Walker is said to have estimated that, "if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum," or, deducting reasonable interest, $408,800,000. "Hayward" informs us that Mr. Walker has "overstated the net loss to the Government to the amount of $146,300,000."

Allow me to submit (with all due deference to high authorities) that both the above estimates are incorrect. The actual net loss, or, more properly, depreciation, aside from considerations of interest, is $262,500,000. And if the interest question is considered in Mr. Walker's estimate, then it must be in the correct one, which would nearly equalize the two sides in that unimportant side issue. "Hayward's" estimate is therefore incorrect in the sum of $11,200,000. This may easily be tested by a rule which, though I have never seen it in form, is infallible. It is that—the sum of the principal and premium is to the amount of the premium alone, as the amount of the principal alone is to the rate per cent. of the currency's depreciation. When coin is at 60 ₩ cent., then the proportion would stand as below.

1,60:60::1: the rate per cent. of paper depreciation. In this case the rate of such depreciation will be found to be 37½ ₩ cent., which, on the sum of $700,000,000, would amount to the sum before stated; or, in other words, $700,000,000 of currency would, when gold should be 60 ₩ cent. premium, yield $437,500,000 in coin, which is $157,500,000 more than that allowed in the calculation given as Mr. Walker's, and $11,200,000 more than that of "Hayward's" estimate.

L. V. F. R.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
WINTER GARDEN—NARRAMATTAH—ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—THE FRENCH SPY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.
GERMAN OPERA—A NIGHT IN GRANADA.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—THERESA'S VOW; OR, THE CROSS OF GOLD, morning, afternoon and evening.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received very full files of Richmond and other Southern papers, to the 3d inst., from which we make important extracts, this morning. We get no additional details of the affair off Charleston harbor; but we get the fact that the rebels are industriously engaged in trying to convince everybody, and especially the foreign Consuls, that the blockade has been "raised." The French and English Consuls at Richmond have been officially notified that such is the case, and it is asserted, also, that, during the absence of the National vessels, on the 31st inst., a steamer left the port for Nassau, to notify our neutral English friends that the coast is clear, and that, for the present, at least, they can run in cargoes of "contraband" with impunity. Whether any such enterprise will be successful, however, remains to be seen. The new National frigate *Ironsides* is stated to be now lying off Charleston bar, outside a numerous fleet of other vessels.

We learn authoritatively from Washington that there has been no interruption of the Charleston blockade, and that no such assumption will be admitted by the Government. We learn also the important fact that an attack upon Charleston is momentarily expected, when the blockade will probably be raised in a manner not at all agreeable to the rebels.

The second attack on Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, according to a telegraph from Savannah, took place on the 1st inst. The *Montauk* has anchored within one thousand yards of the fort, and during the engagement her flagstaff was shot away. The parapet front of one of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished.

It appears that the repulse of the rebels under FORREST at Fort Donelson was most complete. An official dispatch received at Cairo states that they met with considerable loss, and that the National loss was from forty to fifty. The rebels have also failed in their demonstrations at Island No. 10.

Information has been received at headquarters in Louisville, to the effect that the rebel JOHN MORGAN was at Salem, a point on the Cumberland River, between Nashville and Clarkesville, a few days since, and that he has a large force under his command. At its present stage, his cavalry could not cross the Cumberland without great difficulty, and it is probably his object to coöperate with FORREST in embarrassing the navigation of the Cumberland River.

A late letter from Newbern states that an important discovery was made there a few days since. About a mile and a half from the city, and beyond a dense wood, it was ascertained, by accident, that the rebels had actually commenced the erection of extensive earthworks, with a view of shelling the place after the departure of the expedition for Charleston. Precautionary measures were at once taken to prevent the completion of the undertaking.

The Washington *Republican* calls attention to the passage in a letter of Mr. MEMMINGER, comprised in the rebel diplomatic correspondence recently intercepted, which suggested that he had two millions and a-half of dollars in gold coin, which might be sent to England in a British man-of-war, if it first became the property of British subjects. Not many days ago it was stated that H. B. M. frigate *Vesuvius* had arrived at Havana from Mobile, with a million and a-half of dollars in coin, and the *Republican* hints that Mr. SEWARD will promptly demand explanations from Lord LYONS.

A letter from a distinguished officer in the rebel army to a person in one of the Western States, which was recently intercepted, contains an account of a magnificent dinner, given in Charleston to Capt. DUBUQUOIS, and his officers, of the French frigate *Milan*, and the French Consul, Mons. ST. ANDRE. It is described as being "a magnificent affair." The following important extract explains itself: "There were thirty of us at the table. Toasts were drank to the Emperor and Empress, and responded to by the French Consul and Capt. DUBUQUOIS, of the French frigate *Milan*. They seemed to think there is no doubt that alliance, offensive and defensive, has been made or will very shortly be made by our Minister, Mr. SLIDELL, with the French Government. I have also conversed very freely with the officers of Her Majesty's frigate, the *Petrel*, now in port also, who expressed much faith in our being recognized during the month of February."

Gen. BUTLER has charged himself, in account with the War Department, with one million and eighty-eight thousand dollars, as having been received by him from military assessments and confiscations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of ALEX. S. RAMSEY, elected Senator from Minnesota, were presented. A bill to aid in the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas was introduced. The President was called upon for information relative to the death of Gen. WARD, an American, killed in the service of the Chinese Government. A resolution introduced by Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, making inquiries relative to the imprisonment of Capt. JOHN WEATHERS, formerly of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, in Fort Delaware, was laid over. The bill in relation to juries in the Courts of the United States was passed. A bill to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the Executive Departments was passed. Mr. WILSON's bill to encourage reënlistments, and for the enrollment and drafting of the militia, was then considered at some length, and was finally recommitted to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President to communicate the number of volunteers and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, a bill to establish thirty-seven additional post-routes was passed. The Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, restricting the mileage of members of Congress to ten cents per mile, was disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked for. A joint resolution for the revision and codification of the Naval laws was passed. A bill was passed increasing the amount of a certain class of naval pensions from $15 to $20 per month. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a general bill for the repayment of bounty moneys to the several counties of the State was reported favorably. Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill to further amend the Brooklyn City Charter. The resolutions approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation were taken up as the special order.

In the Assembly, resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Senator WILLARD, were adopted. At 12 o'clock the special order—the resolutions to investigate the charges of corruption against Speaker CALLICOT—was taken up. A lengthy and somewhat personal debate took place, at the end of which the previous question was ordered on a motion to require specific charges in writing against the Speaker before any investigation can be had.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major CONWAY, Special Provost Marshal in the Department of the East, has made some revelations with reference to the attempts of Generals and field and line officers, whose leaves of absence have expired, to avoid being arrested. He also states that the city is crowded with deserters, and appeals to the public generally to assist the military authorities in bringing the delinquents to justice.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted discountenancing the using of the chamber for any other than the legitimate purposes of the Board. A resolution was also adopted deprecating any attempt to depreciate the United States currency. A communication relative to the desire of English operatives to emigrate to this country with a view of obtaining work at the close of the war, was read and ordered on file.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to act on the County Appropriation bill for 1863, partially discussed at the previous meeting. The majority and minority reports (the latter signed only by Mr. BLUNT) on the subject, were further considered. The only point of difference was as to the manner of providing a sum of $6,033 74, to pay claims for clerks' services under the Record Commission, and already judicially ordered. Mr. BLUNT wished to add it to the item for "County contingencies," so as to be able to withhold payment in case the suit pending in the Court of Appeals, between the County and Record Commission, should be decided against the latter, instead of raising the money directly for the claimants. The Board finally yielded the point to him, when the minority report was withdrawn, and the necessary transposition was afterward made in the budget, which was then considered and passed item by item. Increases were made to the amount of $92,000. The total amount of the appropriations, as finally passed, is $3,624,082 53. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of next Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave a ball at Irving Hall last night, for the benefit of the German Hospital. The ball was intended to be the *finale* of a German Fair which has been open for the past few weeks, the proceeds of which have contributed largely to the hospital fund.

By reliable advices from Charleston, S. C., to Jan. 4, we learn that ladies' shoes were selling for $30 per pair; children's from $6 to $8; flannel, $7 per yard; eggs, $1 a dozen; corn, $2 50 to $3 50 per bushel; butter, $1 40; coffee, $3; beef *forty*, pork *fifty*, and ham 90 cents per pound.

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* states that the *Mary Benton*, a little Connecticut River steamer, has been sold to the Government for $52,000. She cost, when new, only $30,000, and the Government has paid her owners $27,000 for the use of her the last six months. It would be interesting to know how the purchase money was divided.

The hospitals at Perryville, Ky., are being broken up, and nearly all those wounded in the great battle there have been removed to Louisville.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following order: "By virtue of the authority delegated to the Major-General Commanding by the Secretary of War, Second Lieut. L. H. ALBERT, Co. G, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is, for desertion, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States. The General Commanding deems him too worthless to have him arrested and brought back for trial."

The Washington *Star* states that Gens. RICKETTS, CRAWFORD and MEREDITH have been appointed a Board to investigate the claims to restoration of such officers as have been summarily dismissed from the service by order of the President. Many of them allege that the President's action in their respective cases was based on erroneous representations, and they are sustained in that assertion by influential friends.

Several rebel mails have recently been seized by the United States naval forces, and some of them disclose facts not over creditable to some who profess to be "Union" men, in one of the "loyal" Border States.

The Stock and Gold Markets closed yesterday at nearly the same quotations as on Wednesday night: Gold, 156¾; Erie shares, 73; Exchange, 172¼; Money, 7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet yesterday at essentially unchanged prices. Provisions were in fair demand. Old Mess Pork was rather cheaper. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Fish, Hides, Lime, Oils, Spices and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Tobacco and Whisky. Tallow was in more request. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY.—We publish elsewhere a very eloquent and timely sermon by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on the duty of *sustaining the Government* in this terrible crisis of the nation's fate. It deserves general and attentive perusal. It states in just and strong terms the disastrous effects of the disposition to criticise and condemn the action of our rulers, which has to so large an extent obtained possession of the public mind. It denounces, with deserved severity, the sweeping censures and the wholesale slanders on the private characters of public men, in which a portion of the Press is so prone to indulge. And it sets forth, in very clear and impressive language, the absolute necessity, if we would rescue the Union and Constitution from the destruction which threatens them, of giving to the Government, and to the men who wield its powers, a larger degree of public confidence, and a more generous support than they now receive.

We commend the sentiments of this discourse to general attention. They cannot fail to commend themselves to the approval of every loyal and reflecting man.

Conservatives and Destructives—The Real Test.

"Now, *I would accept anything on an Anti-Slavery basis*. I would accept separation. I would accept compromise. I would accept Union. I would accept peace, and pay the whole Confederate debt at par on an Anti-Slavery basis. On that basis I have touched the hard-pan of National existence. I have reached the granite strata, and may begin to build again in peace. And until I reach that, no chicanery of parties, no ingenuity of compromise, no manner of separation can make any difference. We are in for the war."

So said WENDELL PHILLIPS at Plymouth Church on Tuesday night. We thank him for the clearness of the statement. It exposes the very pith of the doctrine of his school: *Let whatever else may be, the destruction of Slavery shall be*. This is revealed to us to be the first, great, absolute principle—the all-engrossing purpose, the all-determining standard, the all-compelling end.

Every man can apprehend that exactly; and, if he be a true Union man, can take sharp issue upon it. It is a question of supremacy, of highest claim, of first right, between Nationality and Abolition. The pure Union man says that the Union must be maintained, whether Slavery be destroyed or not. The pure Abolitionist says that Abolition must be maintained, whether the Union be destroyed or not. The one would secure the nation's life *at any price*; the other, Slavery's death *at any price*. The true name of the former is *conservative*, because conservation is his prime object; and the true name of the latter is *destructive*, because destruction is *his* prime object.

President LINCOLN belongs to the first class. Even if his own personal opinions did not thus associate him—as they most certainly do—his official obligations would. He has taken an oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." That is his supreme duty, both in his civil functions, and in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. Should he fail in that duty he would subject himself to impeachment, and would perjure his soul before high heaven. It is precisely because of his fidelity here that WENDELL PHILLIPS declaims against him. President LINCOLN, true to his official oath, and to the principle that the salvation of the Union is the paramount object, has proclaimed an end to Slavery in certain specified portions of the land which are in flagrant and inveterate rebellion. He has done it as one of the necessary means, in his judgment, for the weakening and extinction of the rebellion. He has taken his authority to do it, not from philanthropic sentiment, nor from any principles of abstract justice, but from the established laws of war—proceeding upon the solid ground that a state of war exists *in pursuance of* the Constitution, and that the maintenance of war *constitutionally* carries with it all the powers of war, so far as is necessary to give it effect. By the same authority and for the same reason that he takes life and takes property from the rebels, he also takes slaves. It is all done to put down the rebellion and save the Constitution and Union, and for no other end whatever. He limits his action to what that end requires—making his means strictly commensurate with his object. For this Mr. PHILLIPS upbraids him. He does not accept emancipation as a means at all. It is to him an end in itself, and a supreme end. Therefore he will take no limitation of it. He insists upon its being universal and unconditional, imposed alike upon loyal man and traitor; not subservient to the saving of the Union, but, if necessary to its own purpose, authorizing and dictating the very destruction of the Union. That is just the difference between ABRAHAM LINCOLN and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The distinction is a cardinal one, and it divides large classes here in the North. We suppose we may fairly take the *Tribune* as the newspaper exponent of the spirit and thought of the Phillips school. We do not think that the term *radical*, as applied to them, is sufficiently distinctive. Radical is not necessarily the reverse of conservative. A truly conservative man may, in great strait, consistently favor the application of the most radical expedient; just as the most careful physician often applies a desperate remedy to a desperate disease, or a most law-respecting Mayor may blow up a block to save a city. There are occasions when in fact radicalism, or rather radical practice, is the only true conservatism. Rather than see this nation perish, we would, if there were need, annihilate Slavery root and branch; and we hold that no one is a true Union man who does not have that feeling. It is a radical feeling, for it is proposed to go, *if necessary*, to the root; and yet it is a conservative feeling, for it springs only from the wish to preserve. No! As we have already said, the true reverse to conservative is *destructive*, and action toward the Union is the criterion which must settle the name. He who, like ABRAHAM LINCOLN, would *save* the Union with anything, is a *conservative*. He who, like WENDELL PHILLIPS, would *destroy* the Union for anything, is a *destructive*.

There are Pro-Slavery destructives as well as Anti-Slavery destructives. They belong to the "copperhead" species. These men would break up the Union sooner than break up Slavery. They would work for a peace which shall give the Confederacy independence, rather than coöperate in a war which should bear against Slavery. They make the salvation of Slavery their supreme object, just as the other extreme makes the destruction of Slavery *their* supreme object. And here, too, "extremes meet." They both unite in repelling any treatment of the institution as a *means* for a higher end. They know no higher end than what relates to the institution; and, willing to sacrifice the Union itself sooner than this, they are both alike destructives.

It is against these people alike that true Union conservatives ought to combine. We say *true* conservatives—not that pack of brawlers and factionists who have stolen that name to serve JEFF. DAVIS under. We mean the people, whose honest, foremost concern is the rescue of their country from the destruction which threatens it—the men who though they may have different opinions respecting the worth of Slavery, yet have but one opinion respecting the worth of their country, which alone they regard as beyond all price. Agreement here is the vital thing, the essential duty. All the rest involves expediency only; and time alone can prove that. If the Proclamation has its intended effect in crippling the rebellion, though the Anti-Slavery Unionist may be glad on two accounts, the Pro-Slavery Unionist may be sufficiently glad on one. If the Proclamation has no effect, while the Pro-Slavery Unionist may be glad on one account, the Anti-Slavery Unionist can complain on none. Instead of wasting breath in wrangling about the Proclamation, the better way is for all Union men, of whatever opinion, to wait calmly and see what will come of it. Its fruits alone can determine its merits: and those fruits are *Union* fruits. There neither is nor ought to be any other test.

Secrecy at the Wrong Time.

It is said that Gen. BANKS is unable to commence operations against Port Hudson, owing, partly, to the insufficiency of his force, but mainly to the fact that the Medical Department, not knowing where the expedition was going, but suspecting that it was to act against Richmond, sent all the medical stores to the James River. If this be true, it proves that there is such a thing as keeping a secret too well; and that, from letting everything be known to the wrong people, the authorities have rushed into the opposite extreme, of letting nothing be known to the right people. It is, we admit, better, as a general rule, to err on the side of too great secrecy, than on that of too great publicity; for while the former may sometimes cause suffering or delay, the latter is pretty sure to cause total failure.

We should, however, be more disposed to pardon any omissions arising out of the excess of mystery in which the Banks Expedition was shrouded, if we saw clearly what was the object of making any mystery about it whatever. What damage the National cause could possibly have sustained from having it announced in all the newspapers three weeks before it started, that it was intended for New-Orleans, we confess we cannot conceive. The use of secrecy about all military enterprises is to prevent the enemy from getting ready at the point of attack, when the attack is intended to be sudden. But BANKS' attack was evidently not intended to be sudden; nor was it intended, as now appears evident, to attempt anything like a *coup de main*. He was simply going to New-Orleans to take BUTLER's place, and make arrangements for subsequent operations up the river; and what the enemy could have gained by knowing all this beforehand, nobody can tell. Since his arrival in New-Orleans, they have had time enough to send half their army to the West, and to surround Port Hudson with miles of earthworks; and we venture to say it will still be some weeks before the place is invested. So that there was about as much use in keeping his destination secret, as there would be in pretending that HOOKER's army was to operate against the Indians.

If, however, the story be true that he is now delayed at New-Orleans for want of hospital stores, the mystery was not only unnecessary but mischievous—as, while it has done no damage in the world to the enemy, it is doing a great deal to us. There is sad illustration of the want of discipline, organization and responsibility,—want of system, in short—which pervades the service, to be found in the fact, if fact it be, that while Gen. BANKS' plans were buried in the inmost depths of the official bosom, though their revelation could neither have harmed or helped anybody whatever, Gen. BURNSIDE's plans were so well known that his officers had time to come to Washington and debate them with the President before the army moved. In short, at New-Orleans, where there was no enemy, our last descent was a complete surprise; while at Fredericksburgh, where there was an enemy, our plans were as well known as the topics of debating clubs usually are, to anybody who is interested in ascertaining them.

It must not be imagined that in saying all this we seek to condemn secrecy except in those cases in which there is clearly something to be gained by it. We think, on the contrary, that it would be vastly better for the nation and the army if the object of every expedition were just as carefully concealed as that of Gen. BANKS'; but we also maintain that the discipline and responsibility ought to be so severe that there would be no danger in communicating enough knowledge to the heads of departments to enable them to do their duties properly. If the Medical Director of an army corps cannot be trusted with as much information as will enable him to accumulate his supplies at the proper point, he is clearly not fit for his place. And if any such officer, having been intrusted with such information, divulged it, he should be made an example of. Until, in short, it has been impressed on the mind of every man in the service that he has nothing to do with his orders but to obey them, and that all discussion about them, or questioning of them, is a crime, we shall never achieve success. For even the President to debate the plans of a General-in-Chief with his subordinate officers is something so subversive to discipline, and so demoralizing and disorganizing in its effects, that even the grossest ignorance of military matters can furnish no excuse for it.

We are aware that the "Conservative" party are not of this way of thinking. They evidently want an army organized on a broad popular basis—the head to be a "military board," like that proposed by the Illinois Secessionists—elected, we presume, by the people. They want the whole body of the voters either to choose the General-in-Chief, or to approve of him when chosen; and the whole army to be consulted as to whom it will serve under, and as to the plan of campaign. They would have, we presume, a caucus at headquarters, in telegraphic communication with the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the great cities acting as an advisory committee, and hearing the complaints of the privates against their officers, seeing that the war was carried on constitutionally, and at the same time negotiating with the enemy for "a compromise," and with power to quash all sentences of courts-martial, and rescind all general orders. And we recommend Mr. GREELEY and all other persons who are anxious for "a short war," to advocate this plan, or something like it. If they can get it adopted, we promise them the shortest and most decisive campaign that ever has been witnessed; and it would result in the establishment of Stonewall JACKSON's headquarters in such close proximity to the *Tribune* office, that we have no doubt either his teachings would produce the happiest effects on Mr. GREELEY, or Mr. GREELEY's on him.

The Paper Duty.

Both branches of the *Pennsylvania* Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal or reduce the duty on imported printing paper. The *New-York* Assembly has done the same thing, and so have the Legislatures of *Massachusetts* and of *New-Jersey*. Other States, without doubt, will rapidly follow the example. We have not heard of any State passing resolutions in favor of keeping the duty at its present enormous rate, as the Paper-maker's Association desires. Indeed, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the strongest protectionist States in the Union, have resolved exactly the other way.

This action shows how strong a hold this matter has taken on the public mind. There is really among the people no difference of opinion on the subject. Everybody who reads books, pamphlets, or newspapers,—every child at school, suffers directly from the attempt of the paper-makers to keep paper up to the high price to which their combination has raised it. Their pretext that its rise in price is wholly due to the rise in rags, caused by the loss of cotton, is disproved by the fact that, in Europe, where cotton is scarcer than here, rags have risen but little, and paper not at all. Besides, the "recommendation" for a rise in paper preceded the rise in rags, which was thus the consequence, and not the cause of the advance in paper.

The paper-makers deny that it was any part of their purpose, in combining, to affect prices. We should be very unwilling to impute to them individually any purpose which they disclaim. We have no doubt that very many among them were made to believe that this was actually so. But it is not easy to see why any such combination was needed at all just at that time, if it was to have nothing to do with prices. And it is still more remarkable that the leading men in the new combination should have been those who had previously been active in a writing paper-makers' combination, and had actually raised by agreement the price of that article. And it is most strange of all, in face of these denials, that the very first act of this new association should have been the adoption of a resolution "recommending" an *immediate advance* of from twenty to thirty per cent. in the price of paper, and that none should be sold below it. This, be it remembered, was *before* any advance in the price of rags, and although not obligatory either in form or in fact, operated as an assurance that no paper-maker had anything to fear from the competition of other members of the Association. The natural result was that all raised their prices, and the President of the Association, Mr. H. V. BUTLER, informed the Press, through the *Herald*, that "however much they might *writhe* under the advance," *they had got to pay it*. And so it proved.

The Press asks nothing unreasonable in this matter. They ask nothing which it is not for the interest of the People and of the Government itself that they should have. They ask nothing for themselves which is not equally important for all who use paper in any form, and for all who read anything—books, periodicals or newspapers—which is printed upon paper. They ask nothing of which paper-makers themselves have any right for a moment to complain. They simply ask for a *reduction of the duty on imported paper from 35 to 10 per cent*. The Secretary of the Treasury expresses the opinion that this will *increase* the revenue derived from paper. That of itself ought, in these times, when the Government needs every dollar it can command, to be decisive.

THE RAISING OF THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.—Some of our neighbors are expending a great deal of industry and some little learning in discussing the question whether the rebel ram *Palmetto State* has actually broken the Charleston blockade or not. The enormous exaggerations of the rebel newspapers, in stating the facts of the case, leave very little solid ground for argument upon the subject; and the official dispatches, though couched in the most extravagant language, throw an air of ridicule over the pretensions which they themselves have put forward in connection with it.

All that they have actually done is to compel the surrender of one vessel, and "disperse" the rest so that they could not be seen in a dense fog. If during this temporary opening of the gate any foreign vessel had entered the harbor, they would have been protected in so doing, and to that extent the blockade would have been raised. But, so far as appears, no attempt of the kind was made. And before night our blockading vessels were again in position.

We beg to suggest to the Government that the shortest way of ending all these controveries about the blockade, would be to *take Charleston*. We have iron-clads enough unemployed to do it, and plenty of officers who would gladly undertake it. This and a few other Southern ports once in our possession, we should have no further trouble in maintaining the efficacy of the blockade.

The Railroads to Washington.

We have published several communications against the passage of the bill now before Congress, authorizing and aiding the construction of an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. The main argument they urge against it is, that the Directors of the existing roads propose to remedy all the defects in the present lines, and that the proposed "air line" road cannot be built. The configuration of the country and other material obstacles forbid it.

Having thus given these parties a full and fair hearing, we have only to say that we hope the pending bill *will be passed* as speedily as possible. If the road which it authorizes can't be built, then it won't—that's all. No harm will follow the enactment of the law. The present companies have nothing to fear from the passage of a bill authorizing an impossibility. If they propose to remedy all the defects which render another road desirable, the sooner they accomplish this result the more thoroughly will they defeat the construction of the rival road. But *promises* on their part have ceased to pass current. The public desires something more. And Congress cannot afford to delay action on the strength of mere promises any longer.

We do not believe there is a railroad route in the world over which so much business is transacted, in so shameless a condition of inefficiency and discomfort as that between New-York and Washington. The distance is about 240 miles, and the time consumed in traversing it, by the fastest trains, is about twelve hours—an average of twenty miles an hour. *Eight* ought to be the maximum required for express trains. The cars, especially beyond Philadelphia, are the very worst to be found on any important road within our knowledge. There is neither decent ventilation, respectable warmth, provision for light baggage, ordinary cleanliness, or anything else indispensable to the comfort which every passenger has a right to expect where he pays so exorbitant a fare as is demanded. The track is rough, so as to make it absolutely dangerous to travel at any high rate of speed. And while the same cars are run over the entire route, there is a difference of *two inches* in the width of the track on the two roads north and south of Philadelphia. The cars fitted to the track between Baltimore and Philadelphia is compelled to run on rails two inches further apart this side of the latter place!

What is needed is *competition* over the whole route. The worst effects of monopoly have been developed on this line of travel. The least comfort for the most money is the rule which has obtained, and, whatever promises they may make now, it is idle to hope for any essential improvement from the managers of the existing roads, so long as they have nothing to fear from competition. They will make any promises necessary to defeat the pending bill. If they can accomplish that, after Congress adjourns they will fall back on their vested rights.

We hope Congress will pass the bill now before them. If capitalists will undertake the construction of the new road, and engineers pronounce it feasible, the public will be the gainers thereby. If it cannot be built, no harm will be done.

A LARGE PROJECT.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that French bankers have tendered the Confederacy a loan of seventy-five millions of francs, but that the terms of the loan are not yet divulged. We have heard frequently before of foreign loans to the Confederacy, including the ventures in that line of Mr. SMITH and Mr. BROWN, mentioned in the recently intercepted rebel dispatches; but we have not put much value either on the assertions or on the loans. It is quite possible, however, that the rebels are carrying on negotiations to procure foreign credit on the strength of the cotton crop, the whole of which the rebel Government now proposes to seize.

A bill was introduced into the Confederate Senate, on the 28th ult., by Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, for *condemnation to the public use of all cotton* within the Confederate States, and the bill was referred to a Select Committee. A writer in the Richmond *Whig* strongly urges this measure. The plan is for the Confederate Government to seize the cotton, give the owner a receipt for the price of it at 12½ cents a pound, sell it to the Government of France or to dealers in England, and let the purchasers see to its exportation. The loan of the Fench bankers may have something to do with this scheme.

We have no doubt the Cotton Condemnation bill will be made law by the Confederate Congress. The planters will not be averse to the scheme. There are now two years' crops of cotton upon their hands, useless and worthless. They will doubtless think that this scheme gives them at least a chance of getting some returns from it. "The worst that can be said of the measure," says the writer already referred to, "is, that it is a means of effecting a forced loan—or of impressing the money of the capitalist for public use. Now," continues he, "where is the greater hardship in impressing the money of the man of substance, than impressing the persons, (by the Conscript law,) or the slaves, horses, cattle, grain, &c., of the man of moderate means?" All very true, and perfectly logical. And the only way in which we can baulk the whole scheme, and prevent the furnishing of the loan which is probably based upon its carrying out, is to get Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and the cotton country into our hands as soon as possible.

A Foolish Waste.—We are in favor of giving our gallant soldiers as many of the good things of this life as possible—good rations, good clothes, prompt pay, good muskets and plenty of work. But we hope that the statement we get from Washington is not true, that the War Department has decided to add tobacco to the army ration, and that a resolution to that effect will soon be introduced into Congress. The effect of it will simply be to make a bad habit universal in the army. We have not heard that the soldiers asked or desired any such favor from the War Department. Doubtless some of them smoke, others chew, and not a few like snuff. A few cents a week will procure supplies for such, if they purchase themselves; but if the Government undertake the business it will cost at least a quarter of a dollar a week for each man; and this, with our present force in the field, will add nearly a *million dollars a month* to the already enormous expenses of our military establishment. We would not begrudge this or ten times as much, if it would benefit our army, or add to its efficiency, health or *morale* in any way. But it will not. It will be a foolish waste, without equivalent, and will tend only to the benefit of speculators. We suspect that the whole thing has been gotten up by some tobacco speculators, who see in it a hopeful means of filling their pockets and increasing the value of their stock. The thing our army wants is to be paid its legitimate dues regularly and promptly, and out of these, those who use the weed will procure what of it they need. The ration of grog, which many thought really needful, has been abolished in the navy; let us not introduce a worse one into the army.

South Carolina.—"A bill to amend an act entitled an act to organize and supply *negro labor for coast defence*, in compliance with requisitions of the Government of the Confederate States, and to authorize and direct the Governor to proceed to furnish negro labor under said act," is before the South Carolina Legislature, now in session at Columbia. In precisely what way the "negro labor for coast defence" is to be "organized" does not appear. We suppose the negroes are to be employed on fortifications, &c., along the coast. At all events, South Carolina is to be defended by the aid of negroes. And if **Beauregard** may employ negroes in raising rebel works to defend the State, why should not Gen. **Hunter** employ negroes to scale those defences? If black hands may work **Beauregard**'s artillery, why should they not work **Hunter**'s cannon?

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. **Grau**'s short season at the Academy of Music comes to an end this evening, when **Mozart**'s opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given. This work, introducing three prime donne, and the usual force of male singers, is seldom played except on the last night of the season, the impression prevailing that its attractions are too strong for any other time; that the public will not care to listen to one prima donna after having heard three. In accordance with custom, therefore, Mr. **Grau** plays his trump card, and we may rest assured the house will be crowded. The two performances already given attracted the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen here, and have, we are glad to hear, been a source of considerable profit to the *impresario*. The house, we are told, will be made sufficiently warm; on Wednesday it was miserably heated.

There will be a final matinée to-morrow, when, owing to the length of the programme, the performances will commence at 12½ o'clock precisely. The whole of **Bellini**'s "Norma" will be given, with Madame **Lorini** as the priestess. An interesting novelty is the performance of the operetta "Les Noces de Jeannette" in French, and with Mlle. **Cordier** in her original *rôle* of the heroine. The attractions are certainly sufficient.

German Opera.—**Conradin Kreutzer**'s famous opera, "A Night in Granada," will be given here to-night, with the same distribution that obtained so great a success for the work in Philadelphia. It is one of the classics of the German repertoire, and although a little old-fashioned, displays the rarest musical merits.

German Opera in Brooklyn.—It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, that Mr. **Anschutz** has completed his arrangements for giving a series of four grand operatic performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. All the artists of the New-York company will be engaged in the representations, and to suit the capacity of the house there will be an adequate increase in the numerical strength of the orchestra and chorus. The opening opera is **Mozart**'s "Magic Flute," (Die Zauberflote,) a work which has been received with the greatest favor both here and in Philadelphia, and which, we may add, is given with rare completeness of *ensemble* and *entrée*. To the music-loving Americans, as well as Germans, of the neighboring city, these performances will be a treat of the rarest kind, losing nothing in these times from the cheapness of the price of admission. The box office for the sale of seats will open on Saturday next, at the Academy, in Montague-street.

Arion Society Ball.—The arrangements for this grand affair, on the 11th, (at Niblo's Theatre,) are so far complete, and the excitement concerning it so much on the increase, that people who have not yet procured their tickets should do so at once, the number being limited. They can be had at any of the principal restaurants, provided the applicant is known to the proprietor.

Winter Garden.—Benefit of Cubas.—This evening the beautiful **Cubas** invites her friends to gather around her, it being the occasion of her farewell benefit, and last appearance but one. She presents a bill of extraordinary attractions, appearing herself in four different characters in the fascinating French dance, "La Folie;" as *Naramattah*, in **Celeste**'s celebrated drama; in the Spanish dance, "La Madrilena," and as the "French Spy." When is added to this the domestic drama of "One Touch of Nature," in which Mr. **Coulдock** sustains his great character of *Penholder*, we have said sufficient to ensure a full house.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Gen. **McClellan** visited Salem, [illegible] where he was welcomed by a great crowd and a salute of thirteen guns. A similar salute was [illegible] in Lynn, as the train with the General on board passed through that city. A large delegation from Augusta, Me., including several members of the Legislature, are expected to arrive to-night to pay their respects to the General.

The gallant Col. **Cross**, of the New-Hampshire Fifth, is at the Parker House, quite ill. He was *en route* for the army, (which he is most anxious to join,) when he was taken sick.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 5.

At the last meeting of the Board of Alderman a resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to Gen. **McClellan** was negatived by a tie vote.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reorganization of the Army—Plans of Gen. Hooker—Institution of a Better System of Discipline, &c.

Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Feb. 1, 1863.

While the question of moving this army is held in such stern abeyance by natural obstacles, it is well to know what is being done by the new commander toward reorganizing the army, and toward relieving it of certaining damaging and dangerous influences which pervade it to a considerable degree. To this end his Staff has been speedily organized and announced, and its formation attracts attention, both from its limited numbers, and its exhibition of superior business, military and executive talent.

The most inexperienced eye, if familiar with the sentiment and condition of this army, can readily perceive the abuses and delinquencies which need correction. They are not chargeable to the late commander. The orgin of some of them dates almost back to the origin of the army. The army has been, in part, wrongly educated. It has been taught to care more for men than for principle. Its *heart* was right in the first place, but its sentiments have been perverted. It must now come back to the original object, and the Army of the Potomac must be taught the first duty of the soldier—*to hear and obey without questioning*.

I have reason to believe that Gen. **Hooker** meditates a renewal of discipline, and the correction of certain abuses, with a stern and vigorous hand. He has already commenced it. A general order, issued yesterday, bears unrelentingly upon deserters, and upon officers absent without leave. The latter will find it healthy for their official constitutions to report at once. Two hundred and fifty deserters were yesterday returned to their several corps, with instructions to division commanders to organize at once courts-martial, composed of the ablest officers of their commands, and that these men be tried speedily, and punishment meted out according to the verdicts rendered. The commander believes that proper vigilance upon the part of subordinate officers will prevent desertions, and the exercise of this vigilance will be required.

It is a matter of record that but one man was ever executed in the Army of the Potomac for a flagrant crime, and that was a case of an attempted desertion to the enemy. The most earnest and vigilant commanders believe that the power of execution should be confided to the commander in the field. Senator **Wilson**'s new bill meets this exigency. Half-a-dozen officers and a dozen privates executed in each corps in the army, for flagrant crimes and misdemeanors, would have a beneficial effect. It would mean something.

There is another point upon which I believe Gen. **Hooker** means to make improvements, and in fact means to control entirely. It is in the matter of promotions. Being at the head of the army, he must necessarily know who he has beneath him, and upon whom he can rely. Faithful officers will be rewarded. Men who fight bravely and do their whole duty will be placed literally in "the line of promotion" upon the commander's roster. He will require that his recommendations be promptly approved. Faithfulness will not be comprehended in a mere machine-like performance of duty. Alacrity and an earnest desire for success in their work are the requisites which entitle officers and men to consideration and approval.

Useless, inefficient and incompetent officers will probably have a hard time of it. No subordinate who does not respond promptly to the wishes of his commander will be tolerated for an instant. Any such desiring to get out of the service will have an opportunity to do so, and if not going voluntarily, they will go by disgraceful dismission. The army will be thoroughly weeded, and vacancies filled from the line and from the ranks. This is the only thing left. The army is still immense in numbers and material. It needs recuperation in spirit and efficiency. And if Gen. **Hooker** commands it, this he will have. The few orders already issued have the true ring; they portray the earnestness of a *live man*, and give every patriotic heart great hope.

This army may not be able to move for a month—certainly not until we have better and steadier weather. But we shall have won a victory at the end of that time, by the renewed spirits and discipline which shall prevail, as the result of the vigorous and unrelenting work of reorganization. This has begun and will go on until finished. And then we shall look for better things from the Army of the Potomac.

It may not be in a Republic whose people are educated to the principle of personal independence, that we shall ever have an army of soldiers, whose mere discipline shall render them capable of being impressed and molded by the force of one powerful will, as **Napoleon** sometimes impressed and molded his armies. But we may have an army that will readily recognize order and discipline and obedience as the primary principles of its action, and then with a *head* to command, it will win victories and crush rebellion.

Let the people of the nation take heart. They are better off in regard to this army than they think they are. The *fighting* men in it are beginning to command it. Fair weather commanders are disappearing. Disloyalty and incompetency are below par, and patriotism and ability are at a premium. When we fight again we shall fight to some purpose. R.

Gen. Franklin's Departure—His Opposition to the Recent Movement—His Relations to Gen. Burnside—Gen. Smith—His Successor, &c.

Left Grand Division, Wednesday Evening, January 28, 1862.

Gen. **Franklin** took his departure yesterday for Washington, after turning his command over to Gen. **Smith**. He was escorted from Headquarters by a large number of officers, including the members of his own and Gen. **Smith**'s Staff. His first exclamation on seeing so many officers drawn up to receive and accompany him was, "Good God! what does this mean." Prior to leaving, he issued an address to the soldiers of the Left Grand Division, referring to his past connection with them, counseling them to be faithful to their new commander even as they have been to him, and closing by saying it was not necessary for him to inform them that he did not leave by choice.

This settles the point at issue as to whether Gen. **Franklin** was relieved of his command peremptorily, or in accordance with a request that he should not be compelled to serve under Gen. **Hooker**. Gen. **Franklin** made no secret of his opposition to the late attempt of Gen. **Burnside** to cross the Rappahannock. The Commander-in-Chief, I have reason to know, distrusted the Commander of the Left Grand Division, whom I am informed made frequent charges of incapacity against him to the President, and in other ways attempted to secure his removal. I can attribute his removal to no other cause than this, viz.: his intriguing against and failure to coöperate with his General Commanding.

Gen. **Franklin** is a brave and skillful soldier, popular with both officers and men. But his ardent devotion to Gen. **McClellan**, to whom he is indebted for his rapid promotion, may have rendered him blind to the virtues of and hostile to any General who might succeed him. If this be true, the interests of the army demanded that he should no longer be retained as a division commander. Gen. **Smith**, Commander of the Sixth Corps, succeeds to the command of the left Grand Division. He is the same Gen. **Smith** who was so unjustly accused of falling from his horse at the battle of Lee's Mills, from intoxication. Though a bosom friend of Gen. **Franklin**—always camping near, and constantly with him—he has showed an antipathy for Gen. **McClellan** only equaled by **Franklin**'s admiration. He was promoted to the Sixth Army Corps at Warrenton when Gen. **Franklin** succeeded to the command of the Left Grand Division. Prior to that time he had charge of the First Division of the Sixth Corps, since commanded by Gen. **Howe**. Gen. **Newton** succeeds to the command of the Sixth Corps. There is no officer in the service who is entitled to more regard by the loyal North. A Virginian by birth, born and living at Norfolk until the breaking out of the war, having no kinsmen at the North, and enjoying the most intimate relations with those of Southern birth, he manfully resisted the tide of rebellion, and remained true to his allegiance.

The general headquarters were being removed back yesterday to the vicinity of ——. Scarcity of fuel is doubtless the main reason for the change.

Another terrible rain-storm has raged all day, which to-night is turning into snow.

Thursday Morning.

The ground is covered with several inches of snow this morning, imparting a decidedly wintry aspect. We shall now probably have several weeks of decidedly unpleasant weather. Mr. **Jackson**, the news agent between Falmouth and Aquia Creek, had a very narrow escape yesterday. While passing from one car to another he fell between, and had not a bystander luckily caught him by the coat would have been crushed to death. J.

Depreciation of Government Currency—Letter from Hon. R. J. Walker.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 3d inst., I notice the following communication, signed "Hayward," "An Error in Mr. **Walker**'s Calculations:"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of yourself, as well as that of the public, to an arithmetical error which I discover in the communication headed "The National Banking Scheme," and dated at Washington on the 27th inst. The communication appeared in your issue of this morning.

I infer, of course, that the mistake was not made by the author of the article, but by Hon. **Robert J. Walker**, whose proposition is merely restated. I will give you the words precisely as they occur: "At 60 per cent. premium," he tells us, "if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $260,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for interest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at $408,800,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant and, therefore, depreciated currency."

I was struck with a desire to test the truth of this financial proposition, and immediately proceeded to do so, and found that Mr. **Walker** had overstated the net loss to the Government to the amount of $146,300,000. If I might presume to ask for sufficient room in your columns, I could show the existence of the error by an arithmetical demonstration requiring some space; but I will forbear, and will only offer this simple proof, to be worked by others at their leisure: If it take $160 of paper currency to buy $100 in gold, how much gold can be had for $700,000,000 of paper? HAYWARD.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

It is strange that "Hayward" should refer to a statement about my article, purporting to be published in the **Times** by one of your correspondents, when he could so easily have had access to the article itself, over my own signature, published in the *Continental Monthly*. That article, in advance sheets from the *Continental Monthly*, was published early in January last in pamphlet form, and circulated by thousands in New-York and elsewhere. It was also published in some of the New-York papers about the middle of January, and a few days afterward in the *Continental Monthly* itself.

My statement was as follows: "Gold *now* commands a *premium* of 32 per cent., payable in Treasury notes; but if such issues be increased one-half, they would fall to 50 per cent., and, if doubled, to at least 60 per cent. *below* specie. At the *last* rate, if our yearly expenditures, paid in paper, reached $700,000,000, this would command but $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, and at 32 per cent. *discount*, $224,000,000 per annum."—*Continental Monthly, p. 132, No. 14.*

You will perceive that the difference between *premium* and *discount*, confounded by "Hayward," is clearly stated by me. My statement is, that if Treasury notes fell "60 per cent. below specie," $700,000,000 of such notes "would command but $280,000,000," and in the same ratio at "32 per cent. *discount*." This is precisely correct. The calculation would be, if $100 in Treasury notes, at "60 per cent. below specie," are worth $40 in gold, what would $700,000,000 command in gold? The result is, as correctly stated by me, $280,000,000, the loss being, as given by me, $420,000,000. So, also, if $100 in Treasury notes, at "32 per cent. discount," are worth $68 in gold, what will $700,000,000 command in gold? The result is, $476,000,000, which, deducted from $700,000,000, leaves the loss, as stated by me, $224,000,000.

This is a matter of vital importance, not only to our finances, but as exposing the Government to extreme danger. If our annual expenses are $700,000,000 in gold or its equivalent, and this $700,000,000 in paper should eventually command but $280,000,000 in gold, it is quite clear that our finances would be soon overthrown, and our army, in whole or in part, disbanded.

At the date of my article, gold commanded a premium of 32 per cent.; it has since risen to 60 per cent. *premium*, under the *proposed* augmented issues of legal tender Treasury notes. This progressive depreciation has been arrested *for the moment*, in the hope that the proposed new banking and funding system might be substituted. Should it be otherwise, all my worst predictions will certainly be fulfilled, and the existence of the Government seriously endangered.

Will you please correct "Hayward's" error by publishing this letter immediately in your columns. If "Hayward's" error has been transferred to other papers, may I not ask them to make a similar correction?

Yours, very respectfully,
R. J. WALKER.

Entertainment by the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

Last evening the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute gave another of those public entertainments which, from their commencement, have given so much pleasure to the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the residents in Brooklyn generally. The entertainment was given at the Academy of Music, which seems to have already become the favorite place for the better class of public exhibitions, lectures, concerts and opera. For the entertainment offered by the Polytechnics, the Academy was peculiarly well fitted; and, although the day and evening were unpropitious, the friends of the pupils and of education gathered there in such numbers as would gladden the heart of **Grau**, or even **Ullmann**, on an opera night under their management, in the most favorable weather. There was not a vacant seat in the house and several hundred of the spectators were obliged to stand during the entire performances. The pupils, to the number of two hundred, or perhaps a trifle more than that, were seated in rows across the stage, and filled it from the rear to as near the front as they could be and leave sufficient room for the principal performers. The entertainment was commenced with a Choral-Claude, Gouchmel, A. D. 1572, which was followed by an original prologue, spoken, and well spoken, by A. C. **Daniels**. The first declamation—"National and State Allegiance,"—spoken by **Wm. M. Lawrence**, was excellent in sentiment and composition, and was admirably delivered by **William C. Lawrence**. He was enthusiastically applauded, and richly deserved all the applause he received. A comic recitation—"Here she goes, and there she goes," was recited by **Franklin C. Eaton**, was well given, and caused a great deal of amusement. "The Quack Doctor,"—a comic song with a chorus, was sung in character by a little boy named **Frank W. Howard**, who, we opine, must have some very near relation in the patent medicine business and visits him often, for we cannot imagine any other way in which one so young could have had the opportunity to study the peculiarities of that very peculiar class, to the extent sufficient to render his assumed character with so much truthfulness to the original Jacobs. If that boy ever takes to the pill business, we feel sure that his patients find "ready relief" in a good hearty laugh. When Master **Howard** had retired, carrying with him his enormous spectacles and cane, and the audience had become somewhat composed, the class in Calisthenics, under Mr. **A. C. Burnham**, came upon the stage, and the boys acquitted themselves in a manner which reflected credit alike upon teacher and pupils. The hymn, sung by the pupils, commencing, "The Lord my Pasture shall Prepare," was given with appropriate effect. After it came "Damon and Pythias," which, under the circumstances, ought not to be criticised. The audience was pleased, and that was all that could be reasonably expected. Nevertheless, we owe it a duty to the greatest living tragedian to state that, with the aid of an excellent stock company, he thinks *he* could do it a little better. A composition in memory of the late General Sill, who was once a teacher of mathematics in the institution, was feelingly rendered by **Nelson G. Carman, Jr.**, as was also the dirge, by the pupils, "Mother, it's Growing Dark," rendered by **E. D. Brigham**, and the "Address at Camp Jo. Holt," by **H. N. Baker**, were both creditable performances; so was the chorus "Children of the Union," sung by the pupils. A comical little play, entitled "Fish Out of Water," was among the most amusing features of the evening. The character of *Sam Savory*, a [illegible]book, as rendered by Master **Greenwood Oliver**, was really a very fine piece of acting. That boy **Oliver** ought to be looked after. We are very much afraid that he is not regular in his attendance at the Institute, unless there is an extensive culinary department there, as one in the regular course of studies—and if there is, he should have his diploma immediately. If he is ever lost just before dinner, we say to his afflicted parents, look for him below—you will be sure to find him in earnest conversation with the Queen or King of the kitchen.

The entertainment closed with "Viva l'America," and, notwithstanding the storm, which was at its height when the audience separated, there was no one who regretted having breasted it in order to be present. Under the management of Prof. **Raymond**, the Institute is gaining in favor every year, and is now one among the few best educational establishments in the city.

Heavy Snow-Storm in Pennsylvania.

Altoona, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 5.

The heaviest snow-storm for several years fell on the mountains to-day. It has drifted so on the railroad track as to hinder the passage of trains, and twelve trains were stuck in the snow near Galitzen at 10 o'clock to-night.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the **Semi-Weekly Times** has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "**Semi-Weekly Record**," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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Removal.—THE OFFICE OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup removed to No. 48 Dey-st. Mrs. WINSLOW'S DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, a nice little cook-book, can be had gratis by applying as above.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

Burke—Henschel.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, **David H. Burke**, of Hamburg, Germany, and **Mathilde F.**, daughter of Dr. Charles Henschel, of this City.

Kelly—Hicock.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of Loomis Ballard, Esq., by Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., of Boston, **Thomas Lett Kelly**, of Canada West, to **Etta M. Hicock**, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Le Roy—May.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, **Herman C. LeRoy** and Mrs. **Elizabeth A. May**, daughter of the late John J. Palmer.

McCobb—White.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, at the residence of the bride's father, **J. Francis McCobb** and **Louisa R.**, only daughter of John F. White, Esq.

Treadway—Heaton.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker, **W. D. Treadway**, of New-York, and **Hattie Heaton**, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Benedict.—In Union Township, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Maj. **Joseph Benedict**, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. A train leaves New-York at 11½ o'clock, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and returns at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Brown.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, **Rachel C. Brown**, widow of late Brittain M. Brown, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Robert Cardley, No. 191 East 10th-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Chew.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at his residence, No. 66 West 36th-st., after a lingering illness, **Robert Chew**, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Emmett.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmett, **Richard Riker Emmett**, in the 21st year of his age.

Deceased was First Lieutenant in the 88th New-York State Volunteers, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Meagher. He left the camp near Fredericksburgh a few weeks ago, sick of bilious remittent fever, of which he died. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken from the Church to the Marble Cemetery, in 2d-st., New-York.

Feild.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, **Maria Louisa Feild**, second daughter of the late Joseph H. Field.

The relatives, her friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 412 Henry-st.

Gardiner.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Mrs. **Ellen Gardiner**, relict of the late James Gardiner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 2d-st., on Friday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 11th-st. Cemetery.

☞ California papers please copy.

Howell.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, **Willie Maxwell**, only son of Julius S. and Mary D. Howell, aged 11 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 153 York-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

Hobart.—In Liecester, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Mrs **Charlotte Spear**, relict of the late John Hobart, in the 95th year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday next, Feb 8, at the Church.

Harrison.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, **Robert Gwyer**, only son of George H. and Sarah L. Harrison.

Notice of funeral will be published in papers of Saturday.

Johnson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, of capillary bronchitis, **Carrie Wetmore**, youngest child of Theodore T. and Esther A. Johnson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Lee, No. 28 West 11th-st., without further notice.

Kenney.—In Millington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, of consumption, **Millie C.**, daughter of Lucius Biglow, Esq., and wife of Reuben G. Kenny.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

Messer.—In this City, yesterday afternoon, **Willard Messer**, formerly of Boston, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral services will be observed in the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., to-day, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Metcalf.—In Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, **John C. Metcalf**, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pilgrim Lodge No. 213, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Madison-av., between Mott and Fitch sts., Tremont. Cars leave 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment. Services at the Chapel in the Cemetery, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine and California papers please copy.

Natt.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Rev. **George W. Natt.**

Pirsson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, **Louisa Mott Butt**, wife of Francis Morris Pirsson, and second daughter of the late George A. Butt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Ray.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, **Richard Cornelius**, son of Robert Ray, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

Slowey.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, from injuries received at the late fire in Cherry-st., **John Slowey**, late a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The officers and members of the Fire Department and members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M., also the Detective Police, the Department in general, and the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Newark, N. J., and New-Haven papers please copy.

Shaw.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at her residence, No. 265 10th-st., **Catherine Haas**, widow of the late James Shaw, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, Feb. 7.

Vanderbilt.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, **Mary**, widow of Rutgert Vanderbilt, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, George R. Vanderbilt, also the members of ladies' associations with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAPITAL NEW BOOKS
ISSUED THIS WEEK.

I.

THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS. A Second Series of these capital Humorous Articles. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25. Also, a new edition of First Series, $1 25.

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SPREES AND SPLASHES; Or, Droll Recollections of Town and Country. By **Henry Morford**. Illustrated. A volume of Comic Stories and Sketches. 12mo. Cloth, $1, and paper covers, 75 cents.

NEXT WEEK.

III.

TACTICS; Or, CUPID IN SHOULDER-STRAPS. A West Point Love Story, capitally told. 12mo. Cloth, $1, and paper covers, 75 cents.

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17, 29, 6, 14, 32, 46, 16, 70, 26, 55, 61, 40.

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PSYCHOLOGY, OR THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL.—Intuition, Dreaming, Second Sight, Forewarnings, Somnambulism accounted for; Trance; The "Power," Losing Strength, etc., described in the Feb. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents. $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

LIFE AND ITS POWERS.—HALF-DEVELoped People. Greatness of Man's Powers. How to Augment Manhood. Aristocracy. What keeps Man Down? His Struggle for Growth. By Rev. H. W. **Beecher**. In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Feb. number 10c. $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

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Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON.
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

HO! FOR NEWBERN!
THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
STEAMER AUGUSTUS DINSMORE
will sail for Newbern and vicinity, on SATURDAY next, February 7. Articles for soldiers taken at very low rates. This Company have resumed sending goods to Hooker's army, at Falmouth and vicinity.
Office, No. 74 Broadway.

DETECTING A THIEF.—HOW IT WAS DONE.—"The right men in the right place." Will it "pay" to have your head examined? Testimony of a Physician. Man and the Gorilla—again—George Stephenson. The Microscope—how to use it. The New Phrenological Inkstand. In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, 10 cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.—CLASSES FOR LAdies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. Z. R. Plume.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Rev. F. C. Ewer will lecture before the above Society THIS (Friday) EVENING at Irving Hall, Irving-place, corner of 15th-st. To commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Obligation of Mankind to Wars.*

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

Gen. Milroy vs. The Guerrilla Imboden.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 31.

Some correspondence that lately took place between the rebel Col. IMBODEN and Gen. MILROY was received yesterday at the Executive Department. IMBODEN says that Sheriff TRAYHORN, of Barbour County, was arrested by his order. He understands that two rebels named HENRY WILSON and HENRY BOWMAN were recently murdered in Barbour County. IMBODEN further understands that fifteen citizens of Barbour County have been arrested and confined in this city, and are to be executed in fifteen days, if TRAYHORN is not released within that time. IMBODEN informs Gen. MILROY that he will not release TRAYHORN, and if the fifteen citizens are executed, IMBODEN will execute thirty Union citizens and officers now in his possession. IMBODEN says he is "resolved that within the limits of the pretended State of West Virginia, he will at all times arrest as dangerous enemies to his State, every man he can lay his hands upon who holds any office under the usurped State Government at Wheeling." He says, further, that when he ascertains for certain that WILSON and BOWMAN have been murdered he will cause to be executed Lieut. DAWSON, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and Sergt. ATKINSON, of the same regiment, now in his possession.

Gen. MILROY replies to these threats that he is not in command of any troops in West Virginia, and knows of nobody who has been murdered except in battle. Gen. MILROY reminds IMBODEN that the number of rebels in his possession is much greater than the number of Union men in IMBODEN'S, and that he must not presume so far upon the forbearance and superior humanity of the Federal Government as to put his threat of executing DAWSON and ATKINSON into execution. Gen. MILROY hopes that IMBODEN will not compel him to the painful alternative which the execution of his threat will render inevitable. Gen. MILROY says in conclusion:

"I notice that the Confederate Government is about to offer $100,000 for my head. Had you not better come down to Winchester and go into the speculation?"

WILSON and BOWMAN, the parties alluded to in the correspondence, were killed under the following circumstances: The morning after Sheriff TRAYHORN was kidnapped by the rebels, a part of a company of Union soldiers started in pursuit, and overtaking BOWMAN and WILSON upon the road, near the house of the latter, commanded them to halt; instead of halting, they hurried on, and were fired upon and killed.

Gen. Butler in Washington.

From the National Republican, Feb. 4.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER visited Congress yesterday, and was warmly greeted by Senators and Representatives. It is not yet determined to what Department he will be ordered, although it is most likely that he will go back to New-Orleans. There is a strong influence exerting to place Gen. BUTLER at the head of the War Department or the army.

Gen. BUTLER was also before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, yesterday. His testimony exhibited a masterly knowledge of military details in every department in the country, as well as the condition of Southern harbors, rivers, bays, and the condition of the rebels for defence. The General's programme for conducting the war is one that would soon humble such of the rebels as would not be exterminated, and bring victory to our standard, and an early peace to every fireside in the land.

We are glad to know that the President appreciates the value of Gen. BUTLER'S opinions, as well as his past services, and we hope that he will not allow timid counselors to deter him from employing the most efficient means to suppress the rebellion.

While on the subject of Gen. BUTLER, we would state that we learn that he has charged himself, in his account with the War Department, with $1,088,000, money received by him from military assessments, confiscations of rebel property, and fines of rebels at New-Orleans. This is administering the affairs of a Department to some purpose.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 13,545 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 407 bags Corn Meal, 418 bushels Wheat, 2,173 bushels Rye, 345 bushels Barley, 7,408 bushels Oats, 688 bush. Malt, 4,716 pkgs. Provisions, and 598 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for St. Domingo, free sales of which in bond for export, have been made on private terms. Light sales of other kinds were effected at former prices.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales, in part, at 86c.@87c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, as export buyers were reluctant to purchase freely, but prices have been maintained. The reported sales since our last comprise 8,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 25; poor to choice extra State at $7 40@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 75@$7 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 25
Extra State	7 40	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 75	@ 7 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 95	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 85	@10 50

Southern Flour is inactive at former rates; sales 1,100 bbls., at $7 70@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 65@$3 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, since our last, 70,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 85; Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 76; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 65@$1 72; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 64@$1 70; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 63; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 55, ℔ bush. Corn has been in limited demand, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 65,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@94c. for Eastern do.; 82c.@90c. for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 71c.@73c., ℔ bushel. Barley continues in demand, at $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Sales were also made of 1,500 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request and is steady, at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in fair demand at $35@$36 ℔ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former rates.

LIME—Has been scarce and inactive.

MOLASSES—Sales 600 bbls. Old and New Crop New Orleans at 40c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are held above the views of buyers and are quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, and rather less firm. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $14 87½@$15 for old Mess; $16 75 for new Mess, for future delivery, and $11 50@$13 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 7¼c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is less sought after, at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 1,000 boxes. Lard is in fair demand and is steady; sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues unaltered; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 50 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State. ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots of East India were made at $7 37½@$8 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover at full rates. Other kinds are quiet.

SUGARS—Sales 214 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 11¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 258,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,600 bbls. at 60c.@62c., nearly all at 60c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day at steady rates. For Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 25,000 bush. Grain at 6d.@6½d. ℔ bush.; 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℔ tierce; 1,900 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@26s.6d. by sailing vessel, and 50s. by steamer, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 18s. ℔ ton. For London, 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 300 tcs. Lard at 30s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Norwegian	Feb. 7	Portland	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	Jan. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern and Port Royal......Steamer Augusta Dinsmore...Feb. 7.
For New-Orleans...Steamer Columbia.........Feb. 12.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Saxonia and Edinburgh, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $9 to $10. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, who understands French and German cooking in all their branches, wants a situation in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 238 West 15th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and bread-making; can produce the best of City recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 West 42d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook and is an excellent washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing; 5 years' city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor, front Room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Wanted a Protestant woman in the above capacity; she must be well recommended; City reference required. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Waverly-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl as chambermaid or for general housework; best references can be given. Apply at Mrs. Bletzer's, No. 518 4th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who fully understands the care of children, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; a good home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a place as child's nurse; would assist with chamberwork and sewing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT American young woman, a situation to take care of children, and, if desired, can teach them to spell and read; or would take charge of an invalid; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's. No. 135 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a person as nurse and seamstress: she understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Good City references. Call at 201 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or by the week. Terms moderate. Call or address A. B., No. 234 East 10th-st. Good references.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a situation in a small private family; she is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting; and can do up ladies' finery in the best manner; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 18th-st., on Friday and Saturday.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a respectable private family; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a good private family as waitress: is competent to take charge of every article in her line of work; has lived eight years in one place, and two years in her last place; has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 194 East 13th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman: best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an experienced book-keeper, who can furnish the best of recommendations as to competency and reputation. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 127 Times Office.

AS FIREMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable man, a situation as fireman in a hotel or boarding-house, or as porter; will make himself generally useful; has two years' experience. Address C. W., No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a private family, as coachman; has two years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Address or call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement door, or W. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as coachman and to attend to a garden, or to take charge of a country seat in the neighborhood of the City; he can refer to previous employers as to capability, &c. Address K. M., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a respectable young man as coachman; is of good habits, and perfectly understands his business; would assist in garden. Best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man as porter; would have no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses and cattle; is not afraid of work; has the best of recommendations from his last employers; is a sober, honest, and faithful young man; wages moderate. Address E. D., Box No. 135 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would attend to a correspondence or adjusting accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for a short or long period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,616 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced accountant. Address M., Box No. 146 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

Edge-tool makers, forgers, grinders and polishers on light axes for army use. Apply to
C. HAMMOND & SON,
No. 528 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give satisfactory references, is wanted in Orange, New-Jersey. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH JOBbing-house, two first-rate salesmen, acquainted with the business. Address, stating amount of salary required and reference, B., Box No. 1,444, Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron; one who understands her business will be paid good wages. Apply for two days in the dry goods store, No. 274 Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FOR A private family, a first-class cook; she must have good testimonials, and be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD WASHER, ironer and cook, and who is willing to make herself useful in a family of man and wife. Address Box No. 2,926 New-York Post office.

A WET NURSE.—WET NURSE WANTED WITH a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 176 5th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 3,976 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT person (especially) to investigate and prepare for the press the short-comings of Horace Greeley. To such a literal salary will be paid. Address T. J. H., Box No. 152 Times Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE girl, to take care of a child; one accustomed to the care of children required; good references wanted. Apply between the hours of 9 to 12 M., lower door, No. 214 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevin, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, two brakesmen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a colored woman to do general housework. Apply at No. 109 West 43d-st., on Feb. 6, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE — WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL-sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, THE STORE, with two lofts, corner of Reade and Elm sts., only one block from Broadway, having a splendid front on Reade-st., of 60 feet, with light on three sides, and a rear entrance. Apply to JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., No. 2 Reade-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 394 Hudson-st., 25 feet front by 90 feet deep, occupied for 15 years as a furniture store. Possession immediately. Suitable for a carpet store or piano factory. To be let entire or separate. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, TO LET.—No. 74 University-place, corner 13th-st., to a private family only. Premises now occupied by owner, and in fine order. For terms and cards of admission, apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET, THE STORE NO. 9 Maiden-lane, for many years occupied for the jewelry business, and one of the most desirable locations in Maiden-lane, for that or any other business. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 3?6 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

PIERS TO LEASE.—EASTERLY HALF PIER No. 8 East River, 460 feet long by 40 wide. Piers Nos. 6 and 8 North River, each 600 by 40 feet. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 259 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, MODerate-sized dwelling, above 25th-st. and below 40th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. Any party having such a house can find a good occupant by addressing Box No. 4,707 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE STORE IN SOUTH, FRONT, Water or Pearl sts., between Roosevelt and Wall sts., or in any of the adjoining streets in same vicinity. Inquire or address E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHes to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 3?6 Broadway, New-York.

$7,000 WILL BUY A VALUABLE FARM of 170 acres, 2½ miles from Stroudsburgh, 3 from Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; good buildings, three apple orchards, and other fruit trees; 30 acres timber, 25 meadow, balance plow land, with running water in nearly every field; beautifully situated in a pleasant neighborhood. Sold to close an estate. Apply for two days, to ROBERT HUSTON.
STROUDSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—CONtaining 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Rahway, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, and 15 minutes' walk from the Wheatsheaf Station. There is on the premises a fine house and necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, apply to J. E. CONDIT, Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 24th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.—WANTED, A STEAM ENGINE of 100 horse power, with boilers, together with a train of rolls and set of wire-drawing machinery. A person having the above, or either of them, in good condition, for sale low, may find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 3,531 Post-office, New-York.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,

FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, via the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.
HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WEST SIDE—
Brick house on 30th-st., $9,000.
Brick house on 31st-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 33d-st., $9,500.
Brown-stone on 34th-st., $10,500.
Brick house on 35th-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 36th-st., $7,600.
Brick house on 38th-st., $8,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars running to three ferries; from $200 to $500 cash, the balance can be paid with from $100 to $200 per year; also a two story brick store and dwelling together for $1,600, a corner brick store for $2,200; a nice two story framed house and lot for $1,600, seven room; terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWN-stone front houses, three-story and basement and high stoop; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 47th st., the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 95 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the mornings, or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 182 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 5th av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.: this is a very desirable house. A house in 26th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy, Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 3,839 New-York.

FOR SALE — HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x 98.9; house 27x60, brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING,
No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st.; is one of the best improved streets up-town. Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 182 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE.—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 34 White-st., corner of Church-st., or will be leased for a term of years. Inquire of A. M. Lyon, No. 25 Wall-st.
HENRY COLES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 9th-av. and 66th-st., between Broadway and Central Park: the location is very desirable, and is entirely free from rock. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN LEONard-st., an extra wide and elegant store, between Broadway and Church-st. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH STOOP, brown-stone front dwelling, No. 54 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. For price and permission to examine the premises, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A farm and country residence at the village of Rocky Hill, N. J., about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia; two miles from the station, containing about fifty acres. For full particulars inquire of PETER W. HOAGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence at Greenwich, Conn., with from 12 to 40 acres, to suit the purchaser, comprising a commodious mansion, fine farmer's house, barns, carriage house and other out-buildings, extensive orchards of best apples, fine pears and other fruit. This place affords unusual advantages, being immediately adjoining churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depôt. The view from the dwelling-house is unsurpassed, being on the brow of Putnam's Hill, and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the Sound for twenty miles. A small dwelling-house in a respectable neighborhood in this City will be taken in exchange. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 765 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat and farm of 37 acres, near Newark, N. J. Fine mansion, with modern improvements, all necessary out-buildings, large lawn and garden; every kind of fruit in great abundance; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; everything on and about the place to render it a desirable country home. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,557, Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av. about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 1?2 Times Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—20 BARRELS REFINED Sorghum Syrup for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st., by D. HARRIS

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF 1863. THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Balance per statement Jan 1. 1862			$4,109,353 45
Received for Premiums during the year 1862		$845,708 52	
Received for Interest during the year 1862		258,249 07	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year 1862		1,000 00	
Total receipts for 1862		$1,104,955 59	
Paid Claims by Death	$263,390 55		
Paid Policies Purchased	169,283 75		
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c.	42,448 45		
Paid Commissions to Agents	57,489		
Paid Physicians' Fees	6,833 36		
Paid Sanitary Commission and Volunteer Aid Fund	4,000 00		
Paid Annuities	1,517 80		
Paid Dividends	230,114 68	—$775,077 27	—$329,878 32
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1863			$4,439,231 77

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$96,195 64	
United States Securities	293,700 00	
Bonds of the State of N. Jersey	50,000 00	
Bonds of the Cities of Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, New-York, Newark, Elizabeth and Union County, N. J.	219,227	
Real Estate	77,924	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,365,013	
Premium Notes—Loans on Policies in force, drawing six cent. interest	1,261,666 44	
Loans on Scrip	4,570 61	
Annuity Bond, State of Massachusetts	800 00	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	70,132 64	—$4,439,231 77

The Directors have from the surplus declared a DIVIDEND of 45 PER CENT, and a SPECIAL DIVIDEND of 5 PER CENT. (making 50 per cent.) on the premiums paid at the table rates, to all Policies in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and also the same dividend to all Policies terminated by death, the premiums on which were paid in 1861. To the Policies in force, Scrip will be issued in all cases in which the premiums have been paid in cash; if there is an indebtedness to the Company, the amount will be credited. To those terminated by death, a certificate will be issued.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND, declared Jan. 1, 1861.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN,	NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. C. MACKNET,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE,	JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
J. H. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER
EDW. A. STRONG, Sec.,	LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres.,
JOS. P. BRADLEY,	BENJ. C. MILLER,
Mathematician.	Vice-President,

JAMES STEWART, M. D.,
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., } Medical Advisers.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, WITHOUT CHARGE, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned Agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock P. M.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,146,767 03
Amount of Premiums Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$759,567 58	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	894,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,297 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	151,605 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,126 92	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,922 34	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 07

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,051 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 ℔ cent. interest	458,910 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,725 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208,132 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	69,397 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,505 38	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	2,553 38	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	—$2,586,946 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.

GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile.
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 2d February, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

JOHN CASTREE,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
DAVID B. MOSES,	ISAAC ODELL,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	WM. [illegible]HOMPSON,
HENRY J. HART,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON.
VAND. L. BUXTON,	

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d February, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING,	J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT,	OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER,	MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED C. OAKLEY,	ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. [illegible], at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 10th inst. Poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

COLLECTION AGENCY—PROMPT RETURNS.—Reference to parties of the highest respectability, by whom at present employed. Address G. P., No. 81 West 26th-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, Corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED A CASH DIVIDEND to Stockholders of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., and an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of 1861, payable on demand.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of
SIXTY (60) PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending Jan. 31.

Scrip ready for delivery March 1. All free from Government Tax.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual *Dividend of Four per Cent.*, (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 10. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY **KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

This celebrated medicine is a standard article, having been in use for fourteen years, which has proved its efficacy in acute and chronic diseases, neuralgia, pain, irritation, spasms and loss of sleep. The trade will be supplied by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York City. Dr. L. T. STRATTON, Proprietor.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp Cures warranted

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 131 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarily valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,

No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1 of May Term, 1862.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas G. Chase.—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hal

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY V. REEVE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.

JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.

WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s26-1aw6mF*

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.

Director .... J. Grau

NOTICE.—The Academy this evening and at to-morrow's Matinée will be heated comfortably.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 6.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

The house this evening will be illuminated as on the Prince of Wales' Gala Night.

Mozart's immortal Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI,
DON JUAN.

Donna Anna .... Signora LORINI
Donna Elvira .... Mme. STRAKOSCH
Ottavio .... Sig. BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni .... Sig. AMODIO
Leporello .... Sig. SUSINI
Camandatore .. Sig. BARILI | Massetto .. Sig. DUBREUL
Zerlina—(for the first time) .... Mlle. KELLOGG

SATURDAY, at 12½ o'clock, Grand Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CLOSING MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 7th February,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE—MATINEE.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The Academy, at the Matinée, will be heated comfortably.

Doors open at 11½, commence at 12½,
(in consequence of the length of the programme.)
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A MATINEE.

Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA.
Mme. LORINI in her celebrated rôle of NORMA.
Mlle. MORENSI as ADALGISA.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,

with Mlle. CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.

Tickets for the Matinée, $1, to admit to any part of the house, are for sale in advance at the usual ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.

Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give

FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES

of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

when Mozart's immortal work

DIE ZAUBERFLOTE

will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.

The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; extra family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director .... CARL ANSCHUTZ
EIGHTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA.

Romantic opera, in three acts, by C. Kreutzer, with Mme. Rotter and Messrs. Lotti, Hartmann and Graff in the principal rôles.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—THE POACHER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORWEGIAN,

Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Port and next

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. SMITH.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,

D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...... Saturday .... Feb. 14
ETNA .... Saturday .... Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $ 0. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIPS MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 2½, second story.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6.
CUBAS, CUBAS, CUBAS!

Senorita Cubas takes great pleasure in returning her sincere thanks to the public of New-York for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon her during the past four weeks of her very brilliant engagement at this establishment. In presenting her name to her friends for a first benefit, she is happy to announce the following attractive programme, at the same time to say that, as so many requests have been made for her cartes de visite, she has determined to present

A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR

to the parquette and dress circle. The cartes have been executed in the highest style of art by

FREDERICKS & CO., BROADWAY.
MISS FANNY BROWN,

the brilliant and fascinating actress, has kindly volunteered to perform the part of

NARRAMATTAH'S SISTER.

The order of performances will be presented as follows, and the beneficiare particularly requests an early attendance, as the curtain will rise precisely at 7¾, and will commence with the exciting French drama, entitled

LA FOLIE,

in which the beautiful

CUBAS, SENOR XIMENES,

and the Corps de Ballet will appear.

Incidental to the Ballet will be

1, Galop .... By the Coryphées and Corps de Ballet
2. Andante .... By Senorita Cubas and Coryphées
3. Finale, Waltz .... By Senorita Cubas and Coryphées

After which Celeste's thrilling Indian drama of

NARRAMATTAH.

Narramattah, the child of the forest .... Senorita Cubas
Faith Heathcote, her twin sister ...... Miss Fanny Brown
Conanchet .... A. H. Davenport

To be followed by the new drama entitled

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

In which

THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

and Miss Couldock will appear.

After which Senorita Cubas' great Spanish Dance of

LA MADRILENA,

assisted by a full Corps de Ballet.

La Madrilena represents, perhaps, in the most glowing form that intense passion which is the characteristic of the dance of Southern Spain, the very weeds of whose soil are hot and fervid. The Cubas will dance La Madrilena in the precise costume worn in Andalusia on nights of festive dance, and impart to it all that rapture and abandon which belongs to this, the most magnificent of the national dances of Spain.

To be followed by the great French Melodrama of

THE FRENCH SPY.
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
THE TERRIFIC COMBAT AND
WILD ARAB DANCE.

In this piece Senorita Cubas is pronounced by the Press to have no equal on the stage in this or any other country.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Laura Keene
Doors open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Fifth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.

In consequence of the great success attendant upon the production of the operetta of the

PET OF THE PETTICOATS,

And the numerous requests for its repetition it will be presented to-night and to-morrow night for positively the last time.

MRS. JOHN WOOD
Will appear in her popular character of
PAUL, THE PET.

Received at each representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
From the most
CROWDED AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES
of the season.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
Will be presented the comic operetta, in 3 acts, of the
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

PAUL, the Pet .... MRS. JOHN WOOD

And the comedietta of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9,

Will be produced, for the first time, a new and extensively augmented version, by Charles M. Walcot, of Planche's famous fairy extravaganza,

FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

By the additions to and alterations of which,

MRS JOHN WOOD

will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible, and new characters and incidents introduced, solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by MRS. WOOD .... in the .... PRINCIPAL ROLE

New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. MAEDER, also a new Overture by Mr. THOMAS BAKER. New and gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Properties, prepared at great cost, and the compiler of the piece,

MR. WALCOT, Sen.,

will make his first appearance in fifteen months, as the King; while to complete the attractions,

THE ARAB GIANT, Mr. GOSHAN,

is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, SHEEPSKINS AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public Auction,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.:
470 Green salted and dry hides.
211 Sheepskins.
42 barrels tallow.
9 barrels tallow.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Washington-square, south side: Executor's sale of household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood covered, crimson silk, brocatel, lace curtains, mantel ornaments, vases, &c., mahogany suite in hair cloth, worsted de laine curtains, bedroom furniture in mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, feather beds, pillows, mattresses, marble and ormolu clock, candelabras, rosewood marble top etagere, ornaments, kitchen furniture, &c. The sale will commence with the carriages.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
By order of the Ordnance Department,
On FRIDAY, 13th February,
AT No. 55 WORTH-ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes. A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3.45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M. (Sundays included.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD —On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)

Bulwer's great play, with new scenery, costumes and elegant stage appointments of the

LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Dumas .... Mr. Mark Smith
Glavis .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Beauseant .... Mr. Reynolds
Mons. Deschappelles .... Mr. Norton
Jabot, landlord of the Golden Lion ...... Mr. G. Holland
Gaspard .... Mr. Young
Major Desmoulins .... Mr. Parkes
Capt. Dupont .... Mr. Parsloe
Capt. Gervais .... Mr. Pope
Notary .... Mr. Turner
Pauline .... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Deschapelles .... Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte .... Mrs. John Sefton
Marian .... Miss Greene

SATURDAY—Morton's very attractive standard comedy,

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—Eighth and last night for the present of

A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

TUESDAY—(First time here)—the charming comedy,

HENRIETTE,

translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late E. G. Wilkins, Esq.

WEDNESDAY (by desire) the romantic play of

PAULINE

will be repeated, for the ninth time.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

MARRIED LIFE is in rehearsal.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," and the "Road to Ruin."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the
JEWISH MAIDEN

has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled

LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.

Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess .... MISS BATEMAN

and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.

LOVE TURNED TO HATE.

The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,

the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.
LUCIE DIDIER.

Drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Leon Battu and Jaime fils.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscription and reserved seats.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Course of Four Lectures on *Political Economy* will be delivered by

SIMON STERN, Esq.,

at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of science and art, in the great Hall, on the invitation of the Trustees, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8½ o'clock, precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays, at the same time and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitations issued.

By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWETT, Secretary.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Admission 25c. Platform tickets 50c., to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo African, No. 48 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A competent teacher, under the supervision of an eminent professor. Terms, $17 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LAdy, a native of Saxony, to teach German and music in compensation for board and lodging. Application can be made, for a few days, at No. 72 East 19th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH and respectability wishes to form the acquaintance of some lady with a view to matrimony. The person answering must be possessed of youth, beauty and an amiable disposition. Address ELLIS VINCENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by an elderly lady; a house in which there are no other boarders preferred. Location between 14th and 34th sts. Best of references. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,625 Post-office.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 18 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 14th-st. Union-square.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OP-posite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of

NOBBE BROTHERS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting an

EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in connection with their old established houses in

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

J. NEIMEYER,
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OFFICE NO. 30 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

The newest and best styles, at low prices "Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superio English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in grea variety. Tool Chests, from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST DAY BUT ONE.
LAST DAY BUT ONE.
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of
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
the wonderful and charming
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB
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NEXT TUESDAY, the 10th inst.,
consequently her public exhibition
CLOSES NEXT SATURDAY,
CLOSES NEXT SATURDAY,

and all who fail to see her now, will miss the opportunity forever. The crowd has already become so immense that the Manager

GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,
GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,
GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,
ONE IN THE MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1½ AND 3 O'CLOCK,
ONE IN THE EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors, he will
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,

so determined is he that every patron of the Museum shall see every attraction announced in the bills and advertisements.

The drama selected for the occasion is the

MORAL DOMESTIC PIECE,
THE CROSS OF GOLD;
OR,
THERESA'S VOW!
MISS WARREN

appears on the stage and is introduced to the audience at each performance, and

ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL

of the Museum every hour.

HER MORNING LEVEE, FROM 10 TILL 12,

is much less crowded than the others, and more comfortable for

LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL! COME EARLY.
BUT COME WITHOUT FAIL,

and see this magnificent

LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES,
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES,
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES,

before she takes her departure from public life.

Also, to be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
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Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

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No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 28th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $150. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGH ORGANIST DEsires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn. Satisfactory references given. Address J. W. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will hold a meeting (D. V.) at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr Tyng, Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside, Rev. J. T Duryea, Rev. Alexander Reed and Col. McKean, who have been with the army. Tickets free. Can be had at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, and at the *Times* Office.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY, HENRY K. BULL,
FRED. G. FOSTER. MORRIS K. JESUP,
Committee of Arrangements.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KEYSTONE Lodge, No. 238, are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting at the lodge-room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother JOHN SLOWEY, who was killed at the late fire in Cherry-st. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

By order. JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, W. M.
WM. QUAIL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class village practice, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, cabinet, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 38 West 22d-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Iron," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for

87,200 pounds of Round Iron.
25,200 pounds of Flat Iron.
6,850 pounds of Thimble Iron.
13,200 pounds of Square Iron

To be of the best American Ulster Iron, and of assorted sizes, to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. Further particulars may be ascertained upon application to this office.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Excitement Regarding the Appointments of the Canal Board.

The Charges of Corruption Against Speaker Callicot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have purposely refrained from making any allusion to the rumors that have prevailed for the last few days concerning the intended action of Secretary of State BALLARD, and State Treasurer LEWIS, with reference to the appointments proceeding from the Canal Board. These appointments have been announced, and, notwithstanding the Democrats proper lack two of a majority on the Board, it is said that about one-half of the appointees are Democrats, and the other half, with an occasional exception, what are denominated conservative Republicans.

It is alleged that Mr. LEWIS went into the Democratic caucus, while Mr. BALLARD gave out in advance that he would agree to the division; but that the appointees must all be "conservatives" as contradistinguished from "radicals."

Messrs. BALLARD and LEWIS having been elected as Union-Republicans, their action and this result, as may be supposed, have occasioned no little surprise, and the use of no inconsiderable amount of expressive Saxon to indicate the feeling of disappointment on the one side and of satisfaction on the other.

If I am to believe half of what I hear said, this is the furthest possible from an accident, and has a significance extending a long way beyond the immediate question of canal patronage. When something unusual or unexpected takes place there are always enough ready to explain the reasons and predict the consequences. How nearly right they are, every one must judge for himself. Here at Albany, whenever anything of the kind of a political character takes place, it is fashionable to attribute a great deal to THURLOW WEED; and, though tolerably familiar with such matters in past years, I have never known that gentleman to be the recipient of so liberal a bestowment of this sort as on the present occasion.

There are those who pretend to see clearly through the business. Their powers of vision and sagacity to detect the meaning of things, discover to them in the distance—and at no very great distance, either—a new party forming already part of the nebula, and in the actually crystallized state, composed of equal parts, Democrat and Republican—the whole being essentially conservative.

How much true philosophy or prophecy there is in all this, I do not pretend to decide; and I should not record this much, but for the fact that to pretend to play the part of observer at the Capitol, and still omit this, would be a strong resemblance to what is meant when we speak of the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted.

This view of the case is fortified by those who take it, by reference to a thousand or less things. They say that as much was proclaimed when Mr. WEED retired from the *Evening Journal*,—that it is not at all inconsistent with the state of things generally in the country; that men are taking their places anew—at least some are—and that they are taking as many along with them as possible, and using all the means in their power to strengthen themselves in their new positions.

This state of things—so speculation goes—relates as much to the Democratic as the Republican party; and it is perhaps worth while to mention that disintegration and reconstruction are as much talked about among Democrats as among Republicans—all of a certain sort. Indeed, a new party, conservative and national in its character, is the subject of conversation nearly as much as though such a thing actually existed.

It is easy to set up claims to men and results. Hence it is not strange that the election of Gov. MORGAN to the United States Senate should be reckoned among the first fruits of the new era—to be sure, not achieved within the new circle, but it might have been; and to this end it is now said, that had not the Republican caucus nominated him, and had not his election been secured as it was, it would have been by a union of Democratic Senators and members, with a sufficient number of Republicans who were ready to play that part.

But it is unnecessary to pursue in particulars the theory or the facts, as the case may be, prevalent on this subject. I have given the accepted outlines. For the rest, to wait and see were better than to run the hazard of losing oneself in a labyrinth of gossip and speculation.

The concurrent resolutions in the Assembly this morning, announcing the death of Senator WILLARD, drew forth highly appropriate and eloquent eulogies from Messrs. Brocket, Houghton, Moulton, McShea, Redington, Havens, Haring and Post.

The special order to-day in the Assembly was the resolutions of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, charging corruption against Speaker CALLICOT and proposing investigation, when Mr. CORNELL, of Tompkins, was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

The debate which ensued, though relating little to the question before the House, was particularly rich. Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who had prepared himself to speak to the resolutions, and cut up the Speaker, was diverted from that long-cherished purpose by a thump from Mr. A. SMITH, a colleague from your City; and the fight became a pretty free one among the gentlemen from New-York. The amendment of Mr. SMITH, that the conduct of members of 1856 appeared to hit certain gentlemen in a new spot, by whom a disposition to change front was at once manifested. A considerable amount of personal and political history came out, which was relished by the House, and Mr. FLETCHER, Democrat, objected to cutting off debate on this account.

The House took a sensible look at the matter, and acting after mature reflection, were little influenced by those who brought the subject before it. There was no notion of seconding the crusade of Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN & Co., or to get up an investigation on irresponsible rumors without specific charges.

The end of the matter was, that whenever any member will make specific charges, and sign his name to them, with the facts and circumstances given, the House will proceed to investigate, if the charges shall appear to demand it.

Mr. TALMAN proposes by bill something practical in criminal trials, by providing that counsel for the prisoner may have the last word to Court and jury before his case is finally submitted.

The Standing Committees having been appointed, a large amount of legislation will soon be launched. The Committees, themselves, give as much satisfaction as usual. I understand that Mr. SHERWOOD went to the head of the Judiciary Committee at his own request, instead of the Ways and Means, where, it is understood, his name for some time stood. Mr. DEPEW's appointment at the head of Ways and Means gives universal satisfaction. His ability and qualifications for the leading position are universally acknowledged.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably a general bill for the repayment of the bounty moneys raised by the several counties in the State.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Amendatory of the charter of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amendatory of the Brooklyn City charter.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—Authorizing the New-York Warehousing Company to construct piers on their lands under water in the Twelfth Ward.

A bill amendatory of the act authorizing town subscriptions to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTIONS.

The special order, the resolutions of Mr. TRUMAN, declaring in favor of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, were then taken up, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. COOKE.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that it was a well-known fact that the original resolutions were introduced for the purpose of effecting the result upon the election of United States Senator. That event having transpired, he regarded the consideration of the resolutions now as a waste of time. He moved to lay them on the table.

After further debate, Mr. COOKE's substitute was adopted by Yeas 19, Nays 7.

Mr. MURPHY offered another substitute.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. MURPHY and GANSON, when the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MONTGOMERY in the Chair, and took up the special order, the Governor's Message.

No one being prepared to speak, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Resolutions expressive of the regret of the House at the death of Senator WILLARD were introduced, and several speeches were made eulogizing the life and character of the deceased Senator.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Twelve o'clock.—The hour for the special order having arrived, the resolutions to investigate the charges of corruption against Speaker CALLICOT,

Mr. ANDRUS obtained the floor, and moved to refer the charges to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and on that motion moved the "previous question."

Mr. T. C. FIELDS, on a question of order, claimed that he had the floor when the question was last before the House, and only gave way for a motion to postpone it. He was still entitled to the floor.

Mr. FIELDS characterized the attempt to smother the investigation by referring the charges of corruption to a Committee formed by Speaker CALLICOT himself, after the charges had been made, as dangerous and indelicate. He reviewed the character of the Committee to which it was proposed to refer the charges of corruption. It was a Committee composed of three Republicans. Messrs. P. E. HAVENS, CHURCH and FISHER—three of the most active members in the bargain by which the organization of this House was effected—and two Democrats, Messrs. S. SMITH and MOULTON. The latter, while strictly honorable and upright, were yet gentlemen whose mild dispositions and kind hearts did not fit them for the duties of this investigation. He (FIELDS) believed that the Committee had been formed with a special view to smother this investigation after it was known that the Republican caucus had resolved to refer the resolution to that Committee.

Mr. W. DEWEY moved a substitute, requiring specific charges in writing against the Speaker, verified by the signature of a member of the House, before a Committee to investigate the charges was granted, and declaring that the investigation must be confined to the specific charges.

Mr. ANDREW SMITH moved an amendment, instructing the Committee to investigate the character of the members of the Legislature and the proceedings of the lobby of 1860 and 1861.

A warm personal debate here sprung up between Mr. FIELDS and Mr. SMITH, in which Mr. FIELDS severely assailed the character and political integrity of Mr. SMITH, declaring that the Committee on Cities and Villages of 1860, of which Mr. SMITH was a member, was a legislative pawn-shop, in which every bill was labeled with a price, and the amount of that price collected before the bill could pass through the Committee.

Mr. DEAN said that the amendments which had been proposed were evidently intended to smother the investigation into the charges of corruption made against the Speaker. He (DEAN) was willing to vote for any investigation, but he was not willing to embarrass the present grave subject by frivolous amendments.

Mr. ANDRUS denied that there was any desire to smother the investigation, and admitted that the motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which had been hastily made, was improper. He then withdrew his motion to so refer.

Mr. DEAN was glad that a motion allowing a person charged with corruption to pack his own jury had been withdraw. He argued that the charges had been specifically made, and much more so than had ever been done before on this floor, and the members making these charges would be subject to expulsion if they did not substantiate them. The friends of the Speaker on the floor should be the very ones to court the demand for this investigation. They should not seek to evade it.

The debate was continued with considerable spirit till 3 o'clock, when the previous question was ordered.

Mr. DENVER's substitute was adopted, resolving that when a specific charge is made and verified in writing, and signed by a member of the House, giving the facts and circumstances, if the House think an investigation demanded, a Committee of Five shall be appointed to investigate such specified charges.

When the names were called, Messrs. MURPHY and FIELDS severally assailed the Republicans, charging them with crushing an investigation.

Mr. MURPHY said the object of the substitute was to screen the Speaker, charges being made openly on the floor. If they honestly desired an investigation, they would have voted for the original resolution. It was a degrading sight to see the Republicans sneaking and shirking the duty imposed on them by the State, sitting pale and trembling in their seats, frightened to meet the consequences of the corrupt bargain, by which the organization of the House and the election of a United States Senator was effected. He charged that they had placed a living lie to preside over the House, and had lied him into the position, and he stood to-day shaking and trembling lest an investigation should take place, which would place corruption not only on the Speaker, but the foreheads of other members of their party.

Mr. CHURCH called him to order for abusive language.

Mr. MURPHY was not surprised at the interruption of a gentleman, who had been a leader of the party who placed Mr. CALLICOT in the Chair. What did the resolution ask? They asked an investigation into the charges of low, degrading corruption made against the Speaker of the House by a gentleman in high standing in point of intelligence and influence on this floor. With these charges against him Mr. CALLICOT had been forced into the Chair by a party, who now seek to crush investigation and cover up the guilt of the creature they used.

T. C. FIELDS, in the course of his speech said although the object of the Assembly was to crush investigation, they should not succeed, for he should force them to investigate the charges. Those he had already made and proved should be reiterated in writing, and he would dare them to refuse investigation.

Mr. CHURCH denied that there was any desire to evade investigation. The object was to secure a specific charge, so that the Committee would not be formed to inquire into the acts of a man's life for years past. Let any charge be made which any member is willing to back with his signature, and all will favor investigation. In reply to the charge that the Speaker desired to evade investigation, he denied its truth. He courted investigation.

Mr. FIELDS—Why does he not say so on the floor, and not go off and leave his new friends to resort to tricks to crush it.

Mr. CHURCH—No trick has been resorted to.

When the name of Mr. DUTCHER was called, he inquired if he could vote, having paired off on a political question.

Mr. SHERWOOD—This appears to have been made a political question.

Mr. HULETT—If the gentleman from Steuben considers this a political question he speaks for himself—not for me. If by political dodges and drill the opposition seeks to crush investigation, let them do so; but for one, he had far different motives.

Mr. SHERWOOD—The gentleman misunderstands me. He said this had been made a political question by gentlemen who announced themselves paired off with political opponents. He was incorrect also in his charges upon the Republicans that they desire to crush investigation. They opposed a roving commission, but were prepared fully to investigate all charges.

Several motions for a recess, and to adjourn, were made and lost.

Mr. DEAN moved to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute, and lay that motion on the table. Lost, and the House refused to consider the vote.

The following is the substitute as passed:

Whereas, certain rumors of improper official conduct on the part of the member of the House from the Fifth District of Kings County have been circulated, and, whereas, the House desires a full investigation of every distinct charge against said member; therefore,

Resolved, That whenever a specific charge shall be made against said member of corrupt or criminal conduct in his official character, which charge shall be in writing, signed by a member of the Legislature, stating that he believed the same to be true, and giving the facts and circumstances upon which said belief was founded, and which charges shall appear to demand an investigation, then a committee of five shall be elected by the House, with power to send for persons and papers, and inquire into said charges, and report to the House the evidence and conclusion of the Committee thereon.

At 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

The Assembly met again at 7 P. M.

The SPEAKER announced Mr. CONNELL as member of the Committee on Banks, in place of Mr. FIELDS, excused; Mr. CLARK, on Charitable and Religious Societies, in the place of Mr. LOUTREL; Mr. WAIT, on the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, in the place of Mr. DARCY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. J. S. HAVENS in the chair, took the floor, and argued in an able speech in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation, the justification of arbitrary arrests, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* as a military necessity.

Mr. DEAN took the floor to reply, but being indisposed, gave way to a motion to postpone further debate till Thursday next.

Agreed to. Adjourned.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The State Medical Society have elected the following officers: President, DANIEL P. BISSELL, of Utica; Vice-President, Joel Foster, of New-York; Secretary, Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany; Treasurer, John V. P. Quackenbush, of Albany.

A communication was received from the State Society of Massachusetts, relating gross abuses in the ambulance service and other departments of the medical service in the army.

Dr. J. SWINBURNE, of Albany, gave a history of his experience on the field of battle, pointing out abuses existing, and suggesting remedies which had occurred to him, and which he had already submitted to Ex-Gov. MORGAN, in an official report.

A Committee, consisting of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE and Dr. S. D. WILLARD, was appointed to communicate with other State Secretaries and act with the Governor of the State, on behalf of the Medical Society, to secure such reforms as are necessary for the safety and comfort of the volunteers on the field of battle, and for the more speedy transfer of wounded soldiers to their homes.

Several very interesting papers were read, mainly relating to subjects suggested by the present war.

Adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from the shipmasters and insurance companies of New-York, asking to have prepared hydrographic coast charts for the use of seamen.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. ALEXANDER S. RAMSAY, elected United States Senator from the State of Minnesota for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public interests, any information he may have received from our legation in China in regard to the death of Gen. WARD, a citizen of the United States, in the service of the Chinese Government. Adopted.

Mr WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the case of Capt. JOHN WEATHERS, formerly of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, who has been confined for several months in Fort Delaware, and report in relation to the charges against him, and by what authority he was so confined. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill in relation to jurors in Courts of the United States, which was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill concerning the Courts in Washington Territory. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also called up the bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the Executive Departments. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also called up a bill to change the time of holding the District Courts in certain districts. Passed.

The bill to encourage enlistments, and the enrollment and drafting of the militia, was taken up. The pending question on Mr. CARLILE's motion to strike out the 4th section was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. COLLAMER, BAYARD and DAVIS.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) wished to call the attention of the Senate to the question before them. The objection to this question was that it gave the President power over persons drafted, and subjected them to the articles and rules of war before they were mustered into the service of the United States, the same as if they were in actual service. He said this very question was raised, and the same objection was made, in the Convention which formed the Constitution. He quoted from STORY's Commentaries, that there was a distinction in being simply drafted, and being in actual service; and that the General Government did not have control of the militia until in actual service. He thought it not expedient to give such power to the President. He said that there was an impression that this war was waged for other purposes than the restoration of the "Union as it was," and he thought that there was much to give strength to that impression. He was for the "Union as it was," and believed that there was force enough in the Constitution to preserve the Union. Force might be employed against the rebellion, but not against loyal people. If the policy of the war was to be liberty to the slave or death to the Union, then the latter would be the only result attained from the attempt to prosecute such a war. If the Administration had a policy, no matter what, it should be changed, if it was against the will of the people; and the people had declared, with great unanimity, that this was not a war of subjugation, but to restore the Union, and put down an armed insurrection.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was surprised at the opposition to this bill. We had arrived at a condition where we could not fill up the army with volunteers, and the question was, How should we fill up the army? Was the Senator from Virginia willing to give up the contest? Every nation had some kind of a conscription law, and Congress had the power to raise armies. In regard to this section, it simply fixed the time when a man should be considered to be in the service of the United States. The opinion of Judge STORY, therefore, had no bearing on this section.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he had a decision of the Supreme Court on this point. The case arose in Pennsylvania, and Justice WASHINGTON, delivering the opinion of the Court, laid down the rule that a distinction was to be made between a person called into the service, and one who was actually employed. But he further said that Congress might have declared, and perhaps it was better it should have declared, that the time when a man was in service might date from the time he was drafted, or when the order was given to the Governor. But Justice STORY was from New-England, and, perhaps disaffected toward the war of 1812, delivered a dissenting opinion, and that was quoted.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed that the question really was, whether we should fill up our armies and continue the war, or whether we should give it up. He urged that the bill, instead of being liable to objection, settled the question referred to by Judge STORY, and made the time definite when the term of service began. He would have had the bill gone further, and made the proper exceptions of those who should be drafted. The laws of France and Prussia had many wise exceptions, which would prevent many hard cases that would occur under a general law. If we would have fewer political speeches and less talk about the negro, and turn our energies to the suppression of the rebellion, we should soon see good results. He believed that a proper conscription law, with the necessary limitations, to be the most important law that this Congress could pass. If no such law was passed, he should despair of success. If we allowed the armies to dwindle in consequence of party disputes and quarrels about Generals, we might as well give up the contest. But he did not believe that the people ever would give up this contest until the rebellion was crushed out.

Mr. CARLISLE claimed that the decision referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin was merely a dictum of Judge WASHINGTON.

The motion to strike out the section was rejected, yeas 13, nays 28.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to amend by inserting the word "white," so as to make it read, "all able bodied white male citizens."

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee, with a view to incorporate certain exemptions.

Mr. HOWARD, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) was willing to go as far as the furthest in the prosecution of the war. But he wanted to know if it was the desire of the Democratic leaders to indoctrinate that party with the idea that this was an unconstitutional war, and that they were under no obligation to give it support.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) did not understand the Senator, or see any reason why he should make a partisan speech at this time. He would not engage in any party discussion with him. He had endeavored to keep out party politics from discussions in the Senate. The Democrats of the loyal States were willing to do all that was necessary to strengthen the Government and restore the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE regarded this as one of the most important bills that Congress could pass. It was necessary that the war should be carried on, and the rebellion must be put down by the sword and bayonet, and, if necessary, the whole strength of the country should be called out. He very much regretted to hear this war discussed in a partisan spirit. There was a time when there were no parties in regard to the war, and he believed that there now the people were, without distinction, true to the Government when the real issue was presented of whether this Government should live or die, and a military despotism be erected on its ruins. If the people, for any cause, should fail to support the Government, and the Southern Confederacy was established, it needed no prophet to foretell the result. Appeals would be made, first, to the Border States, to join them, and then to Pennsylvania and Indiana, by promising them a monopoly of manufacturing, and, under the lead of such Democrats as JAMES BUCHANAN, an effort would be made to compel these States to go into that Confederacy. He believed that to be the original conspiracy to which JAMES BUCHANAN was a partner. The friend of BUCHANAN, Judge BLACK, has said that if the South went, the State of Pennsylvania would go with them.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) asked the Senator if he would express his opinion of HORACE GREELEY?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was perfectly willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of the New-York *Tribune* in December 1860, and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences, and most mischievous in its tendency. The New-York *Herald* was regarded as the organ of the Democratic party, and day after day that paper was saying to the people of the South: "If you go out of the Union, and the friends of Mr. LINCOLN shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority, the Democracy of the North will raise in arms, and no Republican soldier shall ever be permitted to leave his State." This was the language of the *Herald*, until those at the South believed that the Democracy of the North would fight against their country, and that, if there was a civil war, it would be in the free States. The New-York *Tribune* at the same time, almost equally unfortunate, said: "If they want to go, let them go." Here wa the New-York *Tribune*, claiming to be the leader of the great Republican party, saying in substance to these secessionists: "If you go, the Republicans will not fight you." These two presses, working upon the minds of Secessionists, made them believe that they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) raised the point that this discussion was out of order. The question was on the motion to refer the bill.

The Vice-President decided that it was out of order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there had always been the utmost latitude on such motions.

Mr. RICE moved that the Senator have leave to go on. He wanted the Senator to express his opinion on the conduct of the Secretary of State in sending the French Minister to Richmond, and in sending messages through him to JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said this was entirely out of order, and he objected to any answer.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) hoped the Senator would answer.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not wish to say anything out of order and declined to proceed.

The bill was then recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. LATHAM presented a memorial from the Pacific Telegraph Company, received, to-day, relative to the bill to modify the present Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph law.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the number of volunteer and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service by the several States, and the times when their terms of service expire. Adopted.

The bill to revive the act to pay bounty and pensions to the men actually employed in the Department of the West, was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill to establish thirty-seven additional post routes, but making no appropriation. Passed without being read.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The House disagreed to the amendment restricting the mileage of members to ten cents per mile to and from Washington.

The House, by a vote of 62 against 54, concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the appropriation for a subscription to the *National Intelligencer*, for the Second Comptroller's office, and inserting "one city newspaper."

A similar amendment, in connection with the office of the First Auditor, was agreed to.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) spoke a kind word for the *Intelligencer*. Although it might differ from the Administration and the majority of the House, as to the conduct of the war, it was honestly devoted to the maintenance of the Government, and was of good morals and honest constitutional tastes. That it was a strong opponent of treason there was no doubt.

Mr. LOVEJOY did not agree with the gentleman, that the paper was this, that and the other.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know if the gentleman was in the habit of reading the *Intelligencer?*

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that he heard about it, every morning, in the family where he was boarding.

Mr. MAYNARD thought the gentleman was not competent to express such an opinion, after admitting that he had not read that paper. For himself, he read it every day, before getting out of bed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not see why the *Intelligencer* should have any pecuniary benefit over other papers, and be thus held and cherished.

The House directed that a Committee of Conference be asked, on the disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, said his colleague, (Mr. STEVENS,) in a recent speech, charged him with after making patriotic remarks, advising compromise and conciliation, which in such a case was to make a covenant with hell. Mr. WRIGHT denied that he ever proposed such action. The compromise he suggested was with regard to legislation, in order to secure harmonious action. He had denounced the rebellion out and out, from the threshold, and every man connected with it. He was for vigorously carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion. He would compromise with no rebels in arms. He was sensitive on the subject of the charge, because it was so distant from his feelings and desire. He was for no compromise except an honorable one, by which the country could be saved, but not while the rebels were in arms and in a threatening attitude.

Mr. STEVENS was very glad to hear this from his colleague. He was satisfied that he had misunderstood his remarks. But this was not wonderful, considering the distance of his seat from his colleague, and the continual confusion in the hall. There was nothing objectionable in his colleague's remarks, and he would take the earliest occasion to make the proper correction.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Nevada, which require the officers of all mining corporations, carrying on mining in the Territory, to reside therein. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to revise and codify the naval laws. Passed.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported a bill, which passed, amending the second section of the Naval Pension act of June 14, 1862, so as to give the parties therein mentioned $20 instead of $15 per month.

The House considered the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates an aggregate of sixty-eight millions of dollars.

An item of twelve millions for iron war steamers was amended so as to provide that no contracts shall be entered into for construction until proposals have been solicited from the principal iron shipbuilders, and made on the most favorable terms.

An appropriation for the Philadelphia Navy-yard was reduced from $230,000 to $228,800 for repairs of all kinds.

An appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy-yard was increased, in order to accommodate three vessels now building there, 428 feet in length.

Eighty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for the Norfolk Navy-yard, to facilitate the repair of vessels; but not to be understood as reëstablishing that yard.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Reported Advance of the French—A Proclamation by Gen. Ortega.

Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 4th of January. The *El Heraldo* of that date says that the French are rapidly advancing upon the capital and that the invaders and the invaded will soon meet face to face, and expresses faith in the triumph of Mexican arms.

A correspondent of the paper says that he saw landed in Vera Cruz eight hundred mules purchased in the United States for the French.

Advices from Puebla also represent the French army as advancing. Six thousand men, with twenty seven guns, formerly at Quecholac had reached Tecamachalc and the forces that covered Perote were also on the move.

The following has been published:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,
PUEBLA, Jan. 3, 1863.
[Received in Mexico at 8 P. M.]

The Minister of War:

Last night the whole force of Gen. CARVAJAL bivouacked at San Bartolo. The enemy had not moved. I have just received a dispatch stating that the commander of the fourth squadron of Zacatecas, PILER PILLAREAL, has passed through Tecamachalco and Quecholac—two points occupied by the invaders—and taken one hundred and thirty mules from them. I have also this moment received another dispatch, which says that the National Guard of Clacotepec have captured near Palmar five hundred mules, which were on their way for the invading army.

I have to-day given directions that everything captured from the enemy shall be prize to the captors, and with reference to these beasts of burden, I have only stipulated this condition, that they shall be sold at these headquarters, inasmuch as they may be useful for the public service. I had forgotten to say that Acultzingo is neither occupied by our forces nor by those of the enemy. There is no other news.

JESUS G. ORTEGA.

MANUEL MARIA DE SANDOVAL.
MEXICO, Jan. 3, 1863.

The Ball for the Benefit of the German Hospital.

The Ball instituted by the Ladies Aid Society came off last night at Irving Hall, and was one of the happy events of the season. That a society of Germans should meet together for convivial enjoyment and fail in their intentions and purposes would be a circumstance not easily reconciled with their established reputation for determining, when they once decide to give a social entertainment, to carry it through in spite of all obstacles. It may be inferred from this that there was no interference with the enjoyment of last evening, and perhaps every one was convinced that the unpropitious state of the weather would prevent a large assemblage of the fair. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the flood of rain, the ball was well attended, the elements having apparently little or no influence in depriving the lovers of mirth from indulging in their favorite pastime. To witness the eminent satisfaction which characterized the gathering of last night, would delight the most stoic spectator. There is an air of carelessness about a German dancer that adds much to the grace and beauty of a ball-room. The frigidity and stiffness which is too often noticeable among Americans, is, to a great extent, unobservable in a party of Germans assembled for a ball. While perfect decorum is exacted, they do not mistake etiquette by declining to contribute to each others' enjoyment. The ball of last evening was not different in its features from others held by the same class of citizens. The main object was to promote pleasure, and that was successfully accomplished.

Under the management of the Director, Mr. JOHN W. WARTH, the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner. Messrs. H. MEGEN and W. GREVE, the floor managers deserve credit for the ability they displayed in the performance of their special duty.

The ball was intended to be the *finale* of the Ladies' Fair which has been open for the past few weeks. Upon this occasion the principal officers of the Society were presen. It is understood that the net proceeds of the fair amount to nearly $19,000. Of course, tickets for the ball were purchased by hundreds by persons who were not present. The managers of the proceedings evince unfeigned satisfaction at the highly successful patronage with which they have been favored. The object of the Fair and Ball was to raise funds for the German Hospital—and certainly assistance could not be extended to a more worthy object. The Germans have, one and all, evinced a commendable degree of generosity.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. SCHONEL, (War Dem.,) of Camden, offered the following joint resolutions in the House to-day:

Resolved, That the unparalleled events of the past two years have revealed to the people of the United States, beyond question or the possibility of doubt, that a peaceful reconciliation upon the form of our Constitution, is repelled and scorned by every State now in rebellion, and that secession means treason; and in the hearts of its supporters, North or South, means war against our country, and the disintegration of our nation.

Second, That the citizens of the United States in the State of New-Jersey, believing it the duty of every good citizen to sacrifice ease, estate, applause, and life itself, to the sacred call of our country, now declare their unalterable determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union.

Third, That no differences of political opinion, no badge of diversity upon points of party distinction, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of our Government, the maintenance of its laws, and the defence of the flag of our country.

These were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The following resolutions regarding paper duties have passed both Houses:

Whereas, Printing paper is one of the great necessities of the country at large, and the cheap and unlimited diffusion of reading matter is essential to the welfare and intelligence of our people and the permanence of our republican institutions; and

Whereas, It is represented that a combination now exists between leading domestic printing paper manufacturers, which results in largely advancing rates for paper, proving at once detrimental to the publisher and the reader; and

Whereas, By the present duty on foreign printing paper, its importation is almost if not wholly prohibited to the advantage of the few and the detriment of the many, and at the same time to the exclusion of all revenue to the National Government from that source; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to exert their influence in favor of a large reduction of the present duties on imported printing paper.

MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE DEATH OF JOHN SLOWEY.—At a special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, convened at Firemen's Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has summoned to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, our deeply cherished friend and associate, JOHN SLOWEY, Ex-Foreman of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty at the recent fire in Cherry-street; and, *Whereas*, this sad event demands from us an expression of the feelings of deep and abiding sorrow which fills our hearts by the loss of one who, while living, to know was to love; and now that he lives no more, it is our sad privilege to mourn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of JOHN SLOWEY we have lost one who was ever ready to counsel and advise us in all matters tending to the support and elevation of our beloved institution, and during his connection with this body was endeared to us all by the possession of those many virtues which constitute and mark the man, and won for himself a place in our hearts which time cannot efface.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our late friend and companion, and we tender our heartfelt condolence to the company with which he was so long connected, his many friends, and his bereaved family, and pray that He who ruleth on high will be with them in this the hour of their sorrow; and now that his mortal remains are to be taken to their last resting place, and we shall see him no more among us, we will console ourselves with the reflection that his spirit has taken flight to a better world, while his memory will ever be green in our hearts.

Resolved, That this body, together with the respective companies, attend the funeral of our deceased associate, and that the various apparatus and houses be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Fire Department attend the funeral of the late JOHN SLOWEY, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12½ o'clock, in the Bowery, right resting on Broome-street, the various companies wearing their respective mourning badges, the officers with trumpets draped in mourning, the Chief and Assistant Engineers acting as marshals; the fire alarm bells to be tolled during the solemnities; the Fire Department banner, in charge of a delegation from the various companies; and that the Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the Trustees and the Exempt Association be invited to unite with us in performing the last tribute of respect to the lamented deceased.

TIMOTHY D. WEST, Chairman.

A. A. JONES, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

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PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 5 24 | Moon rises... 8 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 06 | Gov. Island.. 9 55 | Hell Gate .11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Octorora, McLoughlin, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Victoria, Stinson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Arab, McDonald, Cadiz, Thomas James; Wm. VanName, Cook, Marseilles, Moore & Henry, Morning Star, (Br.,) Peterson, St Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Crowell, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright; Eagle, Baker, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners Bucephalus, McIntosh, Boston, A. Howes; J. W. Fish, Shaw, Wilmington, H. D. Brookman & Co.; C. Dennis, Tucker, Washington, Jonas Smith; G. W. Baldwin, Long, York River; Excelsior, Ericsson, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Francis Coffin, Cousins, Nassau, Hanson & Schmedzel; Comet, (Br.,) Gow, Antigua, D. R. De Wolff; T. C. Lyman, Stanwick, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Tennessee, Wooster, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Burdell Hart, Handy, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Paramount, Holcomb, Chincoteague, Moreau & Baker; Ida E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, Liverpool Dec. 31, with salt to Thomas James.

Brig Blue Nose, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Journeay, Dundalk 43 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had westerly gales throughout the passage.

Brig Essex, (of Harpswell,) Sinnett, Matanzas Jan. 25, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with bark John Avilis, for Portland.

Schr. Hickman, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Somerset, Stirling, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Marian, Jordan, Millville, N. J., with iron.

Schr. Shark, Wilson, Portress Monroe.

Sloop Edmund Brown, Freeman, Chincoteague 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Eliza, (Br.,) McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I., 18 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., fresh, with snow.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

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TO

Its Original Youthful Color

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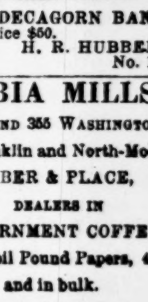

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TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.
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INSURANCE MONITOR, EXTRA, ISSUED this day, contains official reports of all Fire Insurance Companies permitted to do business in New-York, their income, profits, losses and surplus. Merchants, insurers and stockholders will find it an invaluable and perfect guide. Orders received at Room No. 5, No. 14 Wall-st.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.